Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: July 11, 1950 — BAE — 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JULY 1, 1950

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE: Average 1939-48	YIELD PER ACRE: 1949	YIELD PER ACRE: Indicated July 1, 1950	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): Average 1939-48	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): 1949	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): Indicated June 1, 1950	TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS): Indicated July 1, 1950
Corn, all.....bu.	32.9	38.9	38.2	2,900,932	3,377,790	——	3,175,602
Wheat, all.... "	17.0	14.9	15.8	1,031,312	1,146,463	944,514	956,586
Winter..... "	17.5	16.3	16.7	758,821	901,668	710,156	720,545
All spring... "	15.7	11.5	13.6	272,491	244,795	1/ 234,358	236,041
Durum..... "	14.8	11.0	11.3	36,753	38,864	——	30,633
Other spring "	15.9	11.6	14.0	235,738	205,931	——	205,408
Oats..... "	32.8	32.6	32.6	1,274,474	1,322,924	1/ 1,380,032	1,394,772
Barley..... "	24.2	24.1	23.6	310,668	238,104	1/ 278,536	264,726
Rye..... "	12.0	12.0	11.8	32,155	18,697	22,446	21,891
Flaxseed..... "	9.5	8.9	7.8	34,752	43,664	——	29,338
Rice..100 lb.bag	2/ 2,094	2/ 2,203	2/ 2,190	29,790	40,113	——	35,301
Hay, all.....ton	1.35	1.36	1.37	100,344	99,305	——	103,498
Hay, wild..... "	.89	.82	.82	12,064	12,296	——	12,165
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.20	2.23	2.16	32,775	38,546	——	39,376
Hay, clover and timothy 3/.. "	1.36	1.28	1.35	29,864	24,657	——	28,580
Hay, lespedeza "	1.06	1.22	1.09	6,485	8,571	——	7,657
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/ 932	2/ 1,164	2/ 1,094	17,367	21,554	——	17,186
Peas, dry field"	2/ 1,246	2/ 975	2/ 1,310	5,800	3,267	——	2,817
Potatoes.....bu.	154.6	211.4	213.8	403,284	401,962	——	390,431
Sweetpotatoes.. "	90.8	100.1	99.1	61,786	54,232	——	57,892
Tobacco.....lb.	1,073	1,209	1,211	1,777,945	1,970,376	——	1,932,146
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.7	20.1	22.5	5,915	6,796	——	7,597
Sugar beets... "	12.8	14.3	13.6	9,938	10,197	——	12,526
Hops.....lb.	1,252	1,340	1,450	45,816	50,730	——	56,112
Pasture.....pct.	4/ 85	4/ 85	4/ 85	----	----	----	----

1/ Based largely on prospective planted acreage reported in March. 2/ Pounds.
3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 4/ Condition July 1.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1950
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (in thousands)			
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated June 1, 1950	Indicated July 1, 1950
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	1/ 109,408	1/ 133,742	-----	119,180
Peaches..... "	1/ 70,090	1/ 74,818	56,151	55,513
Pears..... "	1/ 30,295	1/ 36,404	27,914	28,488
Grapes.....ton	1/ 2,777	2,662	-----	2,748
Cherries (12 States).... "	1/ 179	1/ 250	219	225
Apricots (3 States).... "	1/ 234	1/ 198	208	203

CROP	CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 2/			
	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	Thousand boxes			
Oranges and Tangerines.....	97,123	114,510	104,120	108,195
Grapefruit.....	50,528	61,630	45,530	36,630
Lemons.....	13,164	12,870	10,010	10,400

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	Million pounds			Millions		
May.....	11,768	12,069	11,981	5,856	5,848	6,142
June.....	12,283	12,372	12,636	4,824	4,912	5,168
Jan.-June Incl.	60,140	61,447	62,942	30,670	32,424	34,489

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1939-48		1949		1950	
	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels	Percent 3/	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain...	27.5	686,376	36.9	1,255,166	34.0	1,058,468
Oats.....	16.7	207,382	18.1	370,501	14.4	190,855
Wheat (old crop).	10.3	97,448	5.1	67,172	5.6	64,660
Barley.....	4/ 15.6	4/ 49,365	18.8	59,308	13.1	31,305
Rye.....	4/ 17.9	4/ 6,898	12.5	3,313	10.6	1,973
Soybeans.....	4/ 4.3	4/ 8,240	4.3	9,505	3.1	6,832

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 2/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. 3/ Percent of previous year's crop. 4/ Short-time average.

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CROP PRODUCTION, JULY 1, 1950
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS) Harvested Average 1939-48	Harvested 1949	For harvest, 1950	1950 Percent of 1949
Corn, all	88,007	86,735	83,091	95.8
Wheat, all	60,236	76,751	60,513	78.8
Winter	42,895	55,453	43,104	77.7
All spring	17,340	21,298	17,409	81.7
Durum	2,535	3,525	2,706	76.8
Other spring	14,805	17,773	14,703	82.7
Oats	38,762	40,560	42,765	105.4
Barley	12,858	9,879	11,233	113.7
Rye	2,674	1,558	1,852	118.9
Flaxseed	3,643	4,880	3,738	76.6
Rice	1,428	1,821	1,607	88.2
Sorghums (inc. sirup)	15,550	11,490	15,060	131.1
Cotton 1/	21,859	27,719	19,032	68.7
Hay, all	74,470	72,835	75,686	103.9
Hay, wild	13,552	14,918	14,873	99.7
Hay, alfalfa	14,696	17,288	18,254	105.6
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	21,842	19,274	21,098	109.5
Hay, lespedeza	6,123	7,010	7,026	100.2
Beans, dry edible	1,866	1,852	1,571	84.8
Peas, dry field	454	335	215	64.2
Soybeans 3/	12,059	11,409	14,542	127.5
Soybeans for beans	8,764	9,912	12,937	130.5
Cowpeas 3/	2,241	1,177	1,152	97.9
Peanuts 3/	3,634	2,882	2,647	91.8
Potatoes	2,654	1,901	1,826	96.1
Sweetpotatoes	683	542	584	107.8
Tobacco	1,650	1,630	1,596	97.9
Sorgo for sirup	177	90	97	107.8
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	301	338	337	99.8
Sugarcane for sirup	115	69	59	85.5
Sugar beets	773	687	924	134.5
Hops	36	38	39	102.2

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
3/ Grown alone for all purposes.

APPROVED:

Charles F. Brannan

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

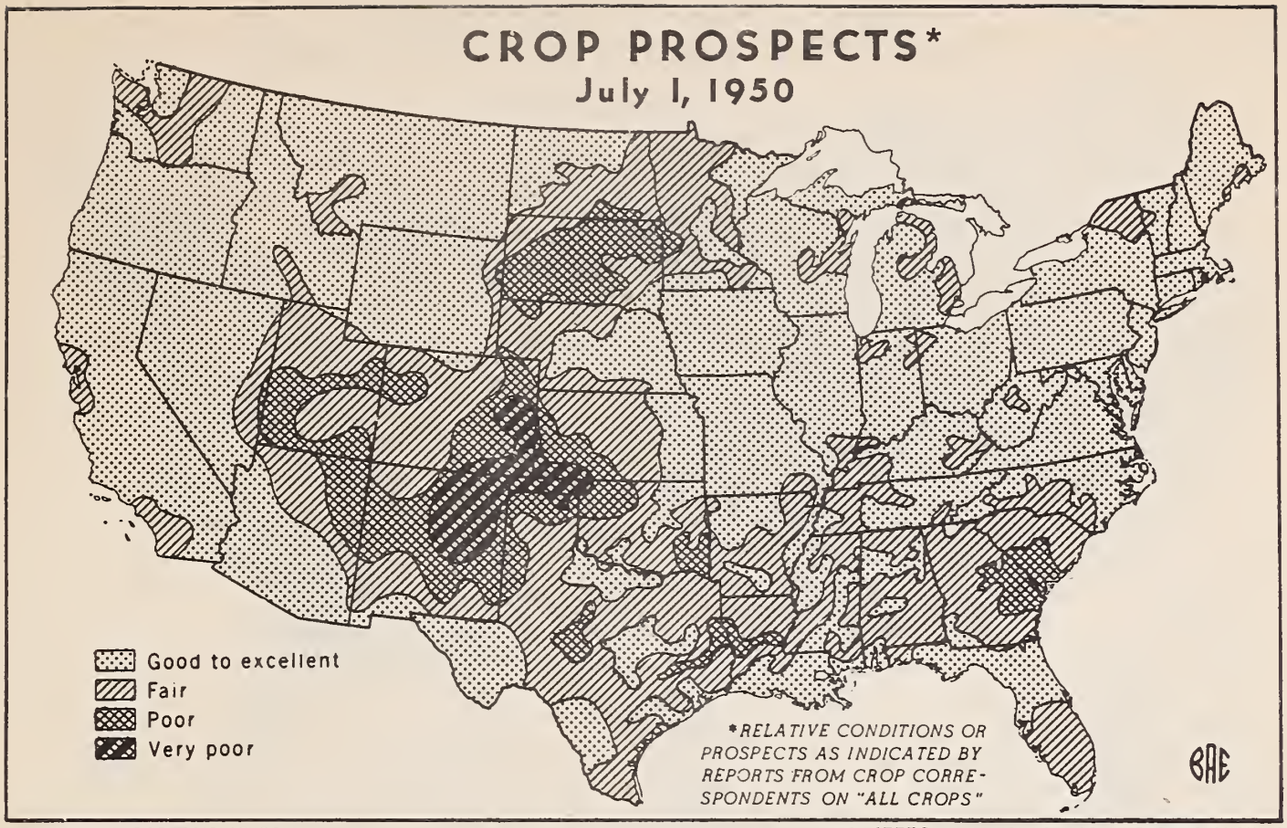
GENERAL CROP REPORT, JULY 1, 1950

Total crop production in 1950 will be considerably less than in 1948 and 1949; nevertheless, it may exceed that in 5 out of the last 8 years of high production and will be much larger than in any year prior to 1942. Large acreages that are usually in corn, wheat, cotton and other crops now under allotment programs, have been diverted to uses that will contribute less to this year's production total. The season was adverse for seeding spring small grains, but since mid-May some of the backwardness has been overcome and yield prospects have improved. Larger acreages of corn, soybeans, sorghums and hay than intended earlier have been planted under mostly favorable conditions. These increases more than offset decreases in spring grains. Still the total acreage in crops is nearly 13 million acres less than in 1949 and 7 million less than in 1948. Aggregate production, based upon current forecasts, may be 24 percent above the 1923-32 average and nearly equal to the average of the past 8 seasons.

Contributing heaviest, as usual, to the aggregate crop production, are the feed grains. These include 3,176 million bushels of corn and 1,395 million bushels of oats, both of which are much larger than average crops; 265 million bushels of barley, which is more than last year, but below average; and a sorghum grain crop likely to be well above average, perhaps as large as in 1949. With a heavy carryover, dominated by unusually large stocks of corn, farm supplies of feed grains per animal unit will be exceeded only by those of the last 2 years. Hay supplies will also be ample, perhaps largest of record per hay-consuming animal unit. The food grain total may be the smallest in 7 years, with the wheat crop less than a billion bushels, rye less than 22 million bushels, rice production above average but one-eighth smaller than last year, and only a small buckwheat crop likely. Among the oilseeds, the large acreage in soybeans tends to indicate record production of soybeans for beans; but cottonseed and peanuts will be harvested from sharply reduced acreages, and the 29 million bushels of flaxseed is well below average. Tobacco production will be only slightly less than in 1949 and about 9 percent above average. Potato production, despite the smallest acreage since 1876, is likely to be nearly as large as last year. Sweetpotatoes continued the upturn in acreage from the low point in 1948 and an outturn only 6 percent below average is now expected. Dry beans will decline to only about an average crop, the acreage being smallest since 1932, while only half the average production of dry peas is now indicated. Prospects for deciduous fruits, as a whole, are below average, being poorest for peaches, prunes and apricots.

This year's acreage upon which the 52 principal crops were planted or growing totals nearly 357 million acres. This is smaller than in any year since 1942, except 1946, and nearly 13 million acres less than in 1949. Acreage losses totaling over 17½ million acres are now anticipated, which is more than in any year since 1939 and above the average of the past 10 years. About 339 million acres are thus estimated for harvest in 1950, nearly 17 million less than in 1949 and the smallest total since 1941. Heavy abandonment of winter wheat is partly responsible for this relatively small total. Most of this decline, however, results from acreage allotments for cotton and to a less extent on wheat, corn and others included in the acreage allotment programs.

Actual planted acreages exceed by nearly 1.1 million acres, or 0.4 percent, the total acreage reported for the 17 crops in the Prospective Plantings report. Weather conditions, adverse for seeding small grains, were favorable for planting later crops, resulting in major shifts between crops and larger plantings of



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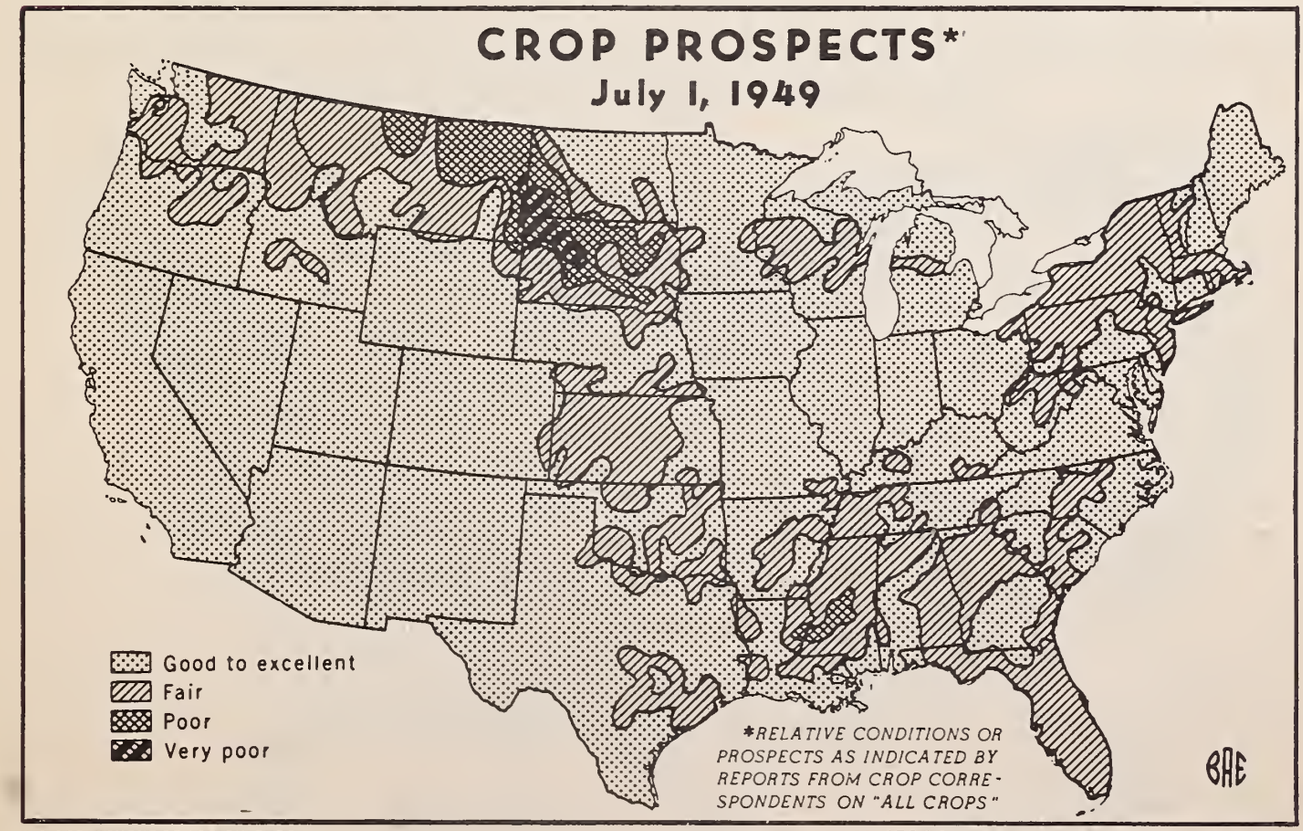

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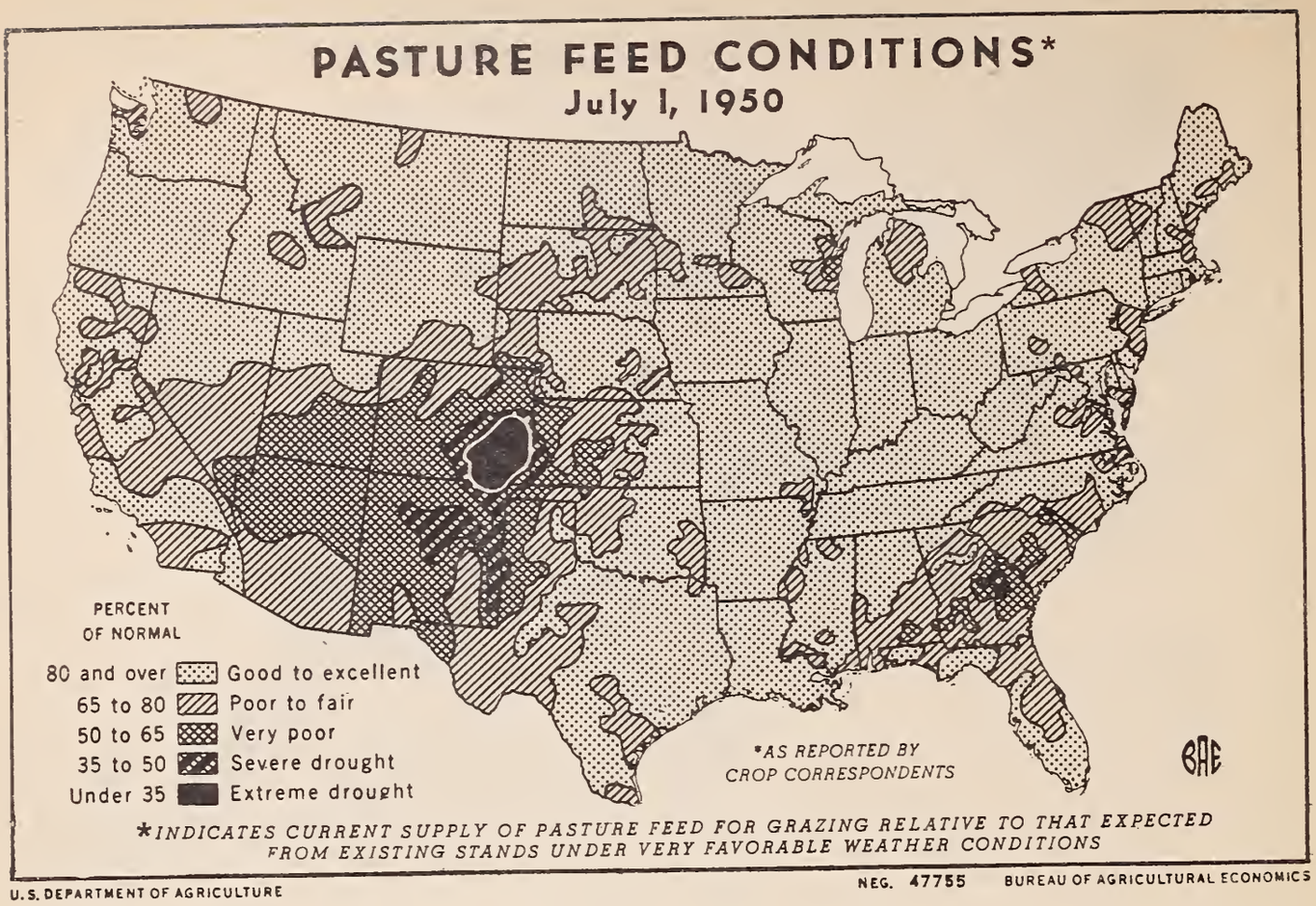

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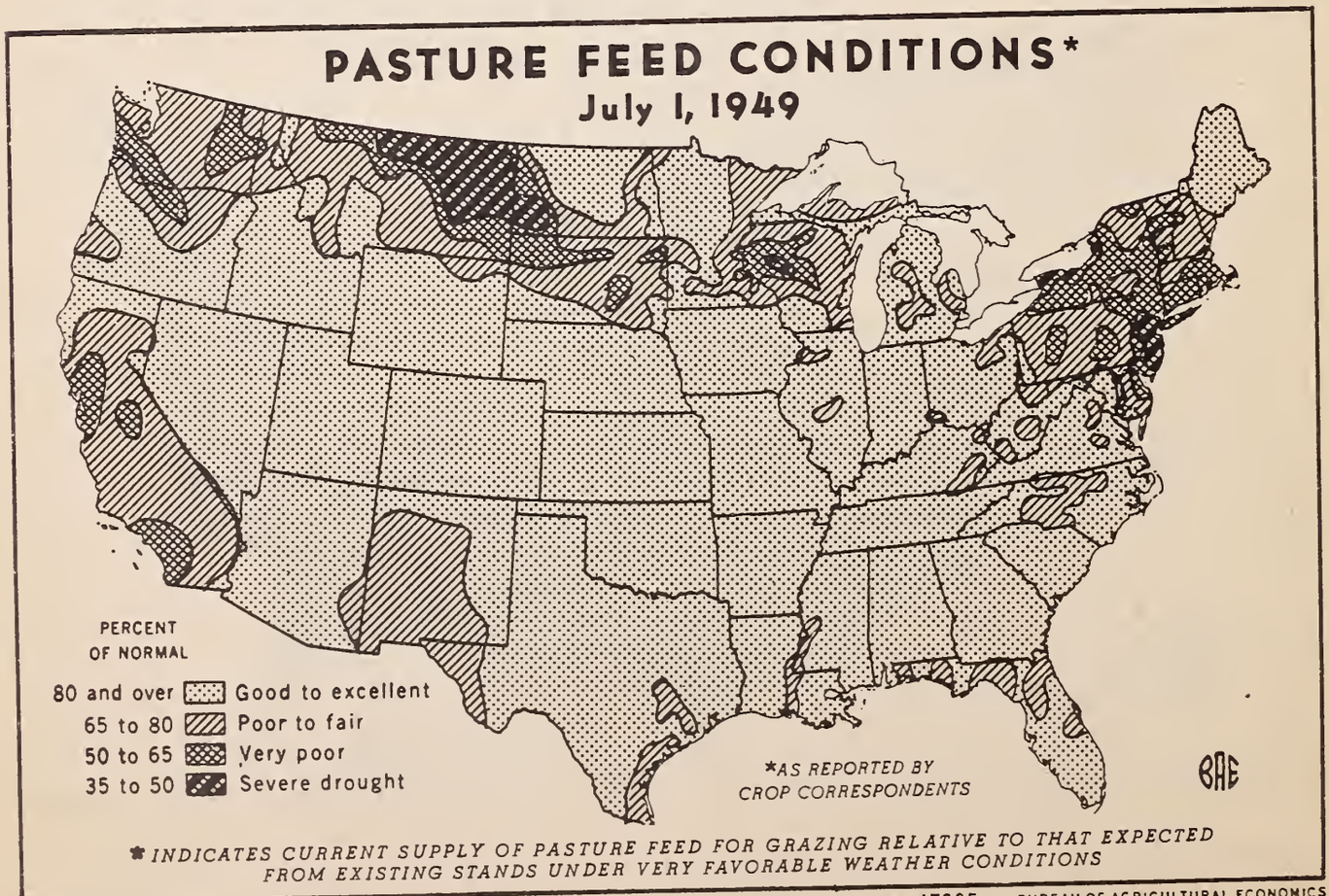

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corn, sorghums, soybeans and hay crops than had been intended. Corn acreage exceeds intentions by about 1.4 million acres, increasing in 29 States, equalling intentions in 13 States, and falling below in only 6, chief of which was Iowa. More than a million acres of the increase is in the high yielding North Central region. Increases over intentions also prevail in most States for soybeans, totaling over a million acres. Prospective plantings of sorghums were exceeded by over 1.1 million acres, mostly replacing abandoned winter wheat in central and southern Great Plains areas. Hay acreage was increased by about 600,000 acres over the prospective acreage, and nearly 3 million acres over 1949, most of the increase coming in alfalfa, clover and timothy.

On the other hand, durum wheat acreage fell below intentions 453,000 acres in North Dakota, with a small offsetting increase in South Dakota. Other spring wheat fell nearly a million acres below the prospective, with most of the decline in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Adverse conditions prevented planting of about 900,000 intended acres of oats, chiefly in North Central States, although most oats-growing States participated. Barley also was affected to the extent of about 700,000 acres, most of this decline below intentions occuring in west North Central States, with partly offsetting increases in the West. Flax acreage nearly held up to intentions, with an increase in North Dakota almost equalling a decrease in Minnesota. Minor shifts from prospective acreages included declines of 1 percent in rice, about 2 percent in sweetpotatoes and dry beans, 3 percent in cowpeas and 17 percent in dry peas, but increases of 1 percent in tobacco and potatoes, 3 percent in sugarbeets and peanuts. By States, these shifts resulted mostly in increased total planted acreages in crops, with only a few showing over-all decreases below intentions--notably North Dakota to the extent of nearly 1½ million acres, and to a much smaller degree in South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Oklahoma.

Farmers constantly had to revise plans in attaining their relatively large planted acreage of crops. Acreage allotments on a number of important crops required changes from usual farming practices and substitution of adapted crops. Soybeans were a popular substitute and some relatively new crops, such as safflower, were turned to. Many farmers made the long-deferred step of putting more acres into hay crops and pastures. When unfavorable planting conditions delayed seeding of small grains, particularly in North Dakota and parts of adjoining States, farmers continued seeding much later than usual--well into June. When it became impractical to continue up to intended acreages, shifts were made to such catch crops as millet, Sudan grass and buckwheat, which still could be planted with good chances for success. Heavy abandonment of winter wheat in the Great Plains, from southwestern Kansas and southeastern Colorado southward, provided additional acreage for sorghums. Mechanized equipment together with long days in fields when work was possible, enabled farmers to plant corn, soybeans and cotton at nearly normal dates. Availability of labor was seldom a problem, but wages remain relatively high. Price prospects and income per acre were significant factors in the shift, encouraging seeding of durum and spring wheat so long as it was practical, less dry beans and peas, but slightly more peanuts, tobacco and sugar beets than intended in March.

Early spring work and seeding of small grains were carried on with difficulty in much of the country. In the South, delays were not usually serious, but through-

out the country cold weather in April and part of May delayed growth. The most serious delays occurred in North Dakota and adjacent parts of surrounding States, where snow, flooding and wet fields delayed seeding by as much as a month and reduced acreages sown to spring grains below intentions. Only in California has the season been advanced. Favorable weather in the latter part of May and early June permitted preparation of fields and completion of planting of cotton, corn and soybeans at about usual dates. Planting of much of the Corn Belt corn was purposely delayed as an aid in control of corn borers. Development of cropswas mostly satisfactory during June, overcoming some of the season's backwardness. A very dry area persists in adjacent parts of Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas. This caused heavy abandonment of wheat and has prevented to some extent replanting the fields to sorghums. Most other areas have adequate soil moisture at present. Irrigation water supplies are mostly ample, except in southern Mountain areas, where the shortage is critical and has lowered both planted acreages and prospective yields of crops.

Much of the corn acreage was planted a little later than usual, particularly in the Corn Belt, but planting was completed about the usual time. Soybeans were planted ahead of corn in some instances while awaiting borer-free dates for corn. Both crops have made about normal progress, although in the Great Lakes area excessive rains have kept some fields wet and interfered with cultivation. Winter wheat developed about normally in the West and Northwest, rather slowly in the East North Central region, but in the central and southern Great Plains was beset by drought and insects in the spring. Improved conditions in this area just before harvest resulted in heavy heads and plump kernels of good quality wheat on the short straw, which raised production estimates slightly. Harvest of wheat, oats and barley, virtually completed in Texas and the South, was moving northward. The season remains backward for spring grains, although some "catching up" occurred in June. Straw is expected to be short, but fair yields are possible even for the latest sown grain. Rice is doing well generally. In most areas hay is a heavy crop, with probably no more than usual difficulties met in curing it. Sorghum grain harvest has started in South Texas, but planting was still under way in the Panhandle and adjacent areas as far northward as Kansas and Colorado. Cotton planting and development also was about normal, although rainy and humid weather in early June retarded cultivation and favored weevil development. Cotton acreage is unusually low, nearly a third less than last year. The backwardness of the season extends to most types of tobacco in the States of the burley area, and to the western sugar beet, potato and bean areas. In general, however, prospects appear fairly promising, particularly with favorable weather thus far in July.

Weather during June was mostly favorable for field work and for development of crops. Intermittent rains throughout much of the month in East North Central States interfered with cultivating, but did not prevent completion of planting. Lack of rain in an area centering in South Dakota reduced crop prospects, especially as the seeding season was late. For most of the country, average temperatures were a little above normal. Exceptions were in the upper Ohio River Valley, Iowa and part of adjacent States to the east and south, and the western Mountain area where frost occurred at higher altitudes. Precipitation exceeded normal in much of the East North Central region and Iowa, ranging up to twice normal in Indiana and northern Illinois; also in northern Mountain areas. Southern

Mountain States were defieient in rainfall, ranging down to no measureable rain in southern California. Most of the Great Plains received less than normal rainfall. Weather in early July has tended to correct the deficiencies or excesses in rainfall.

Production of hay promises to be large enough to replenish supplies in areas where heavy feeding demands had depleted stocks. The new crop of 103½ million tons, plus the carry-over of nearly 15 million tons, will provide a well-distributed and ample, perhaps a record supply per hay-consuming animal unit. The hay acreage is 4 percent larger than in 1949, with most of the increase in alfalfa, clover-timothy or mixtures containing these higher-yielding kinds. Another important factor in the increase in meadows is the reduction in acreages of corn, wheat and other crops under allotment programs, which permits the long-desired shift to these soil-conserving crops. Increases in most North Central and Western States were relatively large, more than offsetting decreases in the South, where the lower acreage of peanuts is a factor. Pastures were furnishing about average grazing on July 1, with poor pastures limited largely to the dry areas of some southeastern and Great Plains States. Western range pastures varied from very poor to fair in the Southern Mountain and far Southwestern States, but were good in Texas, Oklahoma, northern range States and California. Livestock, except in the dry short feed areas, were in good condition and have made good gains.

All-crop prospects, as reported by farmer-reporters and shown in comparison with last year in the maps on page 5, are not up to last year's high level, but are better than average. Prospects are better than last year in the Northeast, nearly as good in East North Central States, but poorer in the West North Central region, the South and the West. Compared with average, however, only in the West North Central and Western regions are prospects below par. The poorest prospects are in the important southern Great Plains wheat area. A relatively poor situation exists in South Dakota, southern North Dakota and Central Minnesota, also in scattered sections in the South from South Carolina and Georgia to southern Utah. In most northern and far western States, all-crop prospects are rated uniformly good, ranging up to excellent in Iowa.

The total volume of production of all crops, combining July 1 forecasts, is computed at 124 percent of the 1923-32 average. This would be well below the 1949 index of 132 percent and the peak of 138 in 1948, but would exceed aggregate production in 1947, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942 and any year prior to 1942. Reductions in acreages planted to some of the most improtant crops have limited production this year, despite good yield prospects. Soybeans is the only important crop likely to surpass previous production marks; few will be even near-record this season.

Grains were moved rather rapidly from farms this spring, to provide space for storing the new crops. Farm stocks of 65 million bushels of wheat are slightly less than a year ago and, except in 1946 and 1947, the smallest carryover since 1938. Rye stocks of 2 million bushels, except for the 1946, 1947 and 1948 carryovers, are the smallest July 1 farm stocks in 17 years of record. Movement of feed grains from farms in the April-June quarter exceeded 22 million tons, almost as much as the peak movement in 1947. Nevertheless, current farm stocks of 1,058 million bushels of corn are second only to those of a year earlier. Oats stocks of 191 million bushels

are slightly below average for July 1 and about 80 million less than a year before. The farm carryover of 31 million bushels of barley is a third below average and little more than half that of a year ago. Soybean stocks of 6.8 million bushels are a sixth below average and much smaller than farm stocks on July 1, 1949.

Milk production continued at a high level during June, reflecting favorable production conditions of good green feed, moderate temperatures and carefully culled herds. The June output was topped only in 1945 and 1947. It brought the total for the first half of 1950 about 1½ billion pounds above that in the first half of 1949 and nearly up to the record quantity in the first half of 1945. Production per cow on July 1 set a new mark for the date. Egg production in June was 5 percent more than in June 1949 and 7 percent above average. Production was at a record rate per layer for June. Farm flocks numbered 5 percent more layers than in June 1949 and 2 percent more than average, but young chickens on farms were at the lowest count for July 1 since 1937 -- 11 percent less than a year earlier and 16 percent below average.

Production of deciduous fruits in 1950 is indicated at 11 percent less than the 1949 output and 4 percent less than average. The season is one to two weeks later than usual in all fruit sections. Compared with 1949, apples are indicated at 11 percent less, peaches 26 percent less, pears 22 percent less, grapes 3 percent more, cherries 10 percent less, plums and prunes 18 percent less and apricots 3 percent more. Prospects for apples, cherries, and plums are significantly better than average, for pears and grapes a little less than average, but for peaches, prunes, and apricots are down sharply from average. The peach crop in the early Southern States, most of which crop moves to early fresh markets, is extremely short. Outturns of a quarter less walnuts, a sixth less almonds and only half as many filberts as last year are now expected. The 1949-50 citrus crops are practically all harvested except for California Valencia oranges, lemons and summer grapefruit. Prospects are good for the new citrus crops.

The tonnage of commercial truck crops for fresh market during the summer season is expected to be approximately the same as in the summer of 1949. The acreage is about 1 percent larger than last year or the average. Substantial increases in production of cabbage and watermelons about offset sharp reductions in celery and tomatoes. Sharp percentage reductions are found in eggplant and green peas, but the tonnages involved are not large. Estimates of fall acreages indicate a 6 percent increase in cabbage and an 8 percent increase in early fall tomatoes over last year; these two vegetables ordinarily make up about a third of the total fall acreage.

The 1950 planted acreage of 10 truck crops for commercial processing is approximately 1.6 millions acres, or 6 percent less than in 1949 and 11 percent below average. These 10 crops usually account for 95 percent of the planted acreage of the 11 crops for which estimates are made. Sweet corn plantings this year will be 23 percent less than the 1949 plantings, pickling cucumbers 15 percent less and green lima beans about 13 percent less. The planted acreage of processing tomatoes will be about 6 percent more than the 1949 acreage, according to preliminary estimates. Slight increases over last year are also indicated for canning beets and kraut cabbage on contracted acreage.

ALL WHEAT: This year's wheat crop now promises nearly 957 million bushels, 12 million more than was indicated on June 1 but still the smallest crop harvested since 1943. Estimated production is 17 percent below the 1,146,463,000 bushels harvested last year and compares with the 10 year average production of 1,031,312,000 bushels. During each of the past six years production had exceeded one billion bushels. The indicated yield per harvested acre of 15.8 bushels compares with 14.9 bushels per acre harvested last year and the average of 17.0 bushels. The bulk of the reduction of all wheat as compared with last year is in winter wheat production -- down 181 million bushels. The spring wheat crop is expected to be only slightly smaller than last year.

Wheat growers of the country as a whole have seeded a smaller acreage than was down in any of the previous four years. With relatively heavy abandonment of the 1950 crop, the acreage estimated for harvest is the smallest since 1944. The 71,525,000 acres seeded to wheat in the fall of 1949 and spring of 1950 represent a drop of about 16 percent from the acreage seeded a year earlier but is 8 percent more than the 10-year average. Reestablishment of the acreage allotment program this year, the first since the beginning of World War II, has resulted in a major part of the reduction of acreage. However, in addition, adverse weather in a few important spring wheat States delayed seeding operations, and caused some growers to seed less than their allotted or intended wheat acreage. Winter wheat seedings total 53.2 million acres, about 15 percent less than a year ago, while the all spring wheat seedings of 18.4 million acres is about 19 percent below that planted last year.

Present indications point to an abandonment of 15.4 percent for the 1950 wheat acreage. This compares with 9.6 percent of the 1949 acreage not harvested for grain and an average abandonment of 8.9 percent. The acreage for harvest of 60.5 million acres compares with 76.8 million acres harvested last year and the 10-year average harvest of 60.2 million acres. The smaller acreage seeded and an extensive loss of acreage due to adverse weather conditions and insect pests in the southern Great Plains area have contributed in the main to the reduction in acreage for harvest from a year ago.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1950 wheat crop of 720,545,000 bushels is 20 percent below the 901,668,000 bushels produced in 1949 and the smallest crop harvested since 1943. The July estimate is 10.4 million bushels above that indicated on June 1. A general reduction in acreage seeded last fall contributed in large measure to the small crop for this year. For the country as a whole the estimated yield per acre of 16.7 bushels is slightly above the comparatively low yield of 16.3 bushels harvested in 1949, and compares with the average of 17.5 bushels per acre. Droughty conditions and insect infestation caused near failure in New Mexico and the Texas High Plains and resulted in below average yields in Oklahoma and Kansas and in most of the Rocky Mountain States. Yields in most other States are about average or better.

Favorable moisture conditions during June caused further improvement in Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, and in most of the Atlantic States. Continued rains were delaying maturity of wheat in the North Atlantic States and were interfering with harvesting operations to some extent in the South Atlantic States. Losses from lodging, however, have not been excessive.

Prospective production also improved in the Pacific Northwest because of June rains. Partially offsetting these increases were further reductions from small harvests expected a month ago in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, as the adverse effects of the winter and spring drought and the severe insect infestation were reflected in yields at harvest. Droughty conditions during June also caused considerable deterioration in South Dakota and western Nebraska.

Active harvest had extended into central Kansas by July 1 and combining was started in central Illinois. Quality of wheat has been generally good and test weights are running high.

The estimated 43,104,000 acres of winter wheat for harvest in 1950 is 22 percent below last year's record harvest of 55,453,000 acres, the smallest acreage harvested since 1944, and compares with the average of 42,895,000 acres. The reduction in harvested acreage compared with 1949 results from smaller seedings last fall and from greater than average acreage abandonment. Influenced by the Government acreage allotment program, fall seedings were reduced 15 percent to an estimated 53,158,000 acres. Abandonment is estimated at 18.9 percent of the planted acreage. Extended winter and spring drought and severe infestation of greenbugs and other insects caused nearly complete destruction of wheat in New Mexico and in the important High Plains area of Texas. Losses from drought and insects were also unusually heavy in southeastern Colorado and in southwestern Kansas and much of Oklahoma. Probably not more than 15 percent of the half million acres seeded in New Mexico will be harvested. Losses in most of the Texas High Plains area were equally severe, but abandonment was not so large in other Texas areas. Even so, the 2.7 million acres estimated for harvest in that State is only about 43 percent of the 6¼ million acres planted last fall. About 31 percent of the Colorado acreage has been abandoned, while acreage losses in Oklahoma and Kansas are estimated at 21 percent and 14 percent respectively. Winter freezes and floods caused above average abandonment in some of the North Central States.

ALL SPRING WHEAT production, estimated at 236,041,000 bushels, is expected to be the smallest crop produced in 10 years. Spring wheat production last year totaled 244,795,000 bushels while the average is 272,491,000 bushels. Smaller acreages planted this year are primarily responsible for the smaller crop prospects as compared with production last year. An extended period of dry weather centering in South Dakota has prevailed throughout most of June. In Montana and the Pacific Northwest, conditions remain fairly favorable, and, for this area, present prospects are that the yield per acre will exceed a year ago. Prospective production is 1.7 million bushels above that indicated on June 1.

An extremely late planting season due to cold, wet weather in much of the important spring wheat producing area restricted seeding of spring wheat to a considerably smaller acreage than originally intended. The 18,367,000 acres sown to all spring wheat is 7 percent less than the 19,727,000 acres farmers had intended to plant on March 1. In Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, farmers failed to seed their anticipated acreage by about 12, 10, and 7 percent, respectively. However, Montana spring wheat growers, aided by more favorable farming conditions, were able to seed their intended acreage. While the extreme lateness of the spring season left many farmers in the North Central States with no alternative

but to divert acreage intended for spring wheat to other spring sown crops, participation in allotment programs is responsible for the greater part of the overall reduction in acreage from a year ago. The acreage seeded this spring is about 19 percent less than the 22,559,000 acres seeded in 1949 and only slightly less than the 10-year average of 18,072,000 acres. The acreage now estimated for harvest at 17,409,000 acres is about 18 percent less than the 21,298,000 acres harvested last year but slightly more than the 10-year average of 17,340,000 acres. Abandonment of all spring wheat this year is now expected to be 5.2 percent of the total seeded acreage compared with 5.6 percent of last year's crop not harvested and the 10-year average abandonment of 4.1 percent.

DURUM WHEAT: Production, estimated at 30,633,000 bushels, is about 21 percent less than last year's crop of 38,864,000 bushels and 17 percent smaller than the 10-year average of 36,753,000 bushels. This year's crop is smaller than a year ago due to the combined effect of an acreage for harvest only about three-fourths as large as a year ago and prospects for a lower yield per acre in Minnesota. Although dry weather during June has reduced prospects in South Dakota from a month ago, the indicated yield per acre is about the same as harvested in 1949. Development of the crop was two to three weeks behind normal on July 1 because of the extremely late seeding of the crop. The prospective yield per harvested acre is 11.3 bushels compared with 11.0 bushels in 1949 and the average of 14.8 bushels.

The seeded acreage of durum wheat is estimated at 2,843,000 acres, 23 percent less than the 3,693,000 acres seeded last year but 8 percent above the 10-year average plantings of 2,623,000 acres. Although the acreage seeded this year is less than that seeded the past three years, it exceeds that planted in any of the years from 1941 through 1946. An extremely late planting season due to the extended cold, wet spring resulted in actual seedings about one-eighth smaller than farmers had originally planned to seed. Farmers failed to seed their intended acreage of durum wheat in North Dakota. However, the intended acreage was planted in Minnesota and exceeded in South Dakota. Based upon crop conditions the first of July, a prospective harvest of 2,706,000 acres is indicated. Such an acreage is about one-fourth less than the unusually large acreage harvested last year. Abandonment of durum wheat is estimated at 4.8 percent of the acreage seeded compared with 4.5 percent last year.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: Production, indicated at 205,408,000 bushels, is about equal to the 205,931,000 bushel crop produced last year but 13 percent smaller than the 10-year average of 235,738,000 bushels. The crop is generally behind normal development for this date in the North Central States as late seeding and subsequent unfavorable weather retarded growth. In South Dakota, an extended period of dry weather resulted in surface soil becoming dry and powdery to a considerable depth with wheat plants drying out in some localities before recent scattered rains. Most of the North Dakota crop is still in the stooling stage whereas a year ago the bulk of it was heading by the first of July. In Minnesota, unfavorable weather delayed seeding operations and now dry weather in the westcentral section and excessive moisture in the extreme north has hindered crop development. Prospects remain favorable in the Northwestern spring wheat area. Weather conditions during June in Montana have been ideal for growth and development. Moisture supplies have been quite favorable while temperatures have been such as to help establish a good root system. Most of the late-seeded wheat in Washington have jointed

and are forming heads. June rains, coupled with warm, sunny days, have greatly increased plant growth in this State. The harvested yield per acre is indicated at 14.0 bushels compared with 11.6 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 15.9 bushels.

The planted acreage is estimated at 15,524,000 acres, a decrease of about 18 percent from last year's 18,866,000 acres but slightly more than the 10-year average of 15,450,000 acres. A very backward planting season retarded spring seeding operations in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota. Late rains, snow, and floodwater kept farmers out of fields several weeks in this area, delaying last plantings until as late as the third week of June. Normally, planting operations are completed during May with but occasional plantings after June 1.

The acreage actually seeded is about 6 percent less than intended as reported by farmers the first of March. The prospective acreages for harvest based on crop conditions July 1 is 14,703,000 acres. This compares with 17,773,000 acres harvested last year and the average of 14,805,000 acres. Abandonment of other spring wheat is indicated at 5.3 percent compared with 5.8 percent in 1949.

Wheat Stocks on Farms: Stocks of old wheat on farms July 1 totaled 64,660,000 bushels. This carryover is the smallest since 1938 except for stocks on July 1, 1946 and 1947. A year ago, stocks amounted to 67,172,000 bushels while on July 1, 1948, they were 94,511,000 bushels. On July 1, 1947 only 40,477,000 bushels were on farms while on July 1, 1946 stocks amounted to 41,306,000 bushels. The 1939-48 July 1 average is 97,448,000 bushels.

The disappearance during the three months ending June 30, 1950 was 134,509,000 bushels. This is much below the record disappearance of 178,852,000 bushels recorded for the same period a year earlier. The average April 1-July 1 disappearance is 118,795,000 bushels. Much of the 1949 crop moved prior to January 1. The 6-month disappearance totaled 262,570,000 bushels, the lowest January 1-July 1 disappearance since 1942.

About 65 percent of the stocks on farms July 1, 1950 were located in the North Central States, with about 21 percent remaining on farms in the Western States. About 59 percent of all old wheat on farms was located in the Dakotas, Kansas and Montana.

CORN: The Nation's 1950 corn crop is estimated at 3.2 billion bushels. This compares with 3.4 billion bushels last year and the 1939-48 average of 2.9 billion. The indicated yield per acre of 38.2 bushels is 0.7 bushel below 1949 but 5.3 bushels above average.

This year's acreage for harvest, 83.1 million acres, is the smallest since 1894. Acreage reductions in some of the higher yielding areas tended to reduce the national average yield this year; however, there were other factors tending to increase yields. Hybrids are being grown more extensively this year particularly on the acreages outside the commercial corn area and more fertilizer and power equipment are being used in most parts of the country. Also, more effective insect and weed control chemicals are now available and are being used extensively.

In the important North Central States there is considerable variation in the progress of the crop. The 1950 season has been moderately favorable although early plantings were delayed by adverse weather. Early season corn borer counts indicate a considerable infestation this year. However, later plantings and more effective control measures, may minimize this damage. In Ohio, there is a wide variation in development, heavy rains in the south central areas delayed plantings and early cultivation but favorable conditions prevailed elsewhere in the State. Yield prospects are favorable in Indiana, although excessive moisture has resulted in the yellowing of corn in some areas and weed growth has been heavy. In Illinois the crop has been adversely affected, especially in lowlands, by excessive rains which also interrupted plantings; mostly satisfactory progress was made in cultivation during the last week in June when weather conditions were favorable. Favorable yields are indicated in Michigan despite the effects of cool weather and "spotty" rainfall. The Wisconsin crop is off to a slower start than last year but above average yields are indicated. Although the development of the Minnesota crop is 8 to 10 days later than usual, the crop is now making good progress. In Iowa, early development was slower and less uniform than usual, but present prospects indicate an increase of 5 bushels per acre over last year. Weather conditions have been very favorable in Missouri. Although the crop is later than usual in the Dakotas, stands and color are good; moisture supplies have been ample and indicated yields are higher than last year. Yield prospects are good in Nebraska where June weather permitted cultivation; rainfall has been ample in the main producing areas of this State. In Kansas, producing areas adequate rainfall and favorable temperatures provided good to excellent growing weather and stands are good; some corn is now tasseling in the eastcentral and southeastern counties.

In the Northeast, corn was planted under generally favorable conditions and satisfactory progress has been made in cultivation. Prospects are fairly favorable in the South Atlantic States although wet weather during May delayed cultivation and subsequent dry weather also had an adverse effect. In the South Central States weather conditions were generally favorable during June, enabling the crop to overcome some of the effects of earlier adverse weather. In the Western States, irrigated corn is in good condition but prospects for the non-irrigated crop are only fair. In Colorado, the leading producing State in this group, present prospects are for a yield of 21 bushels per acre, 4.5 bushels below last year's record yield.

For the country as a whole, large-scale plantings did not get under way as early as last year. However, rapid progress was made in planting after mid-May. About 82 percent of the Iowa crop was planted by May 27. In Illinois, about 90 percent of the crop was planted by June 7. Adverse weather and the fact that many growers delayed planting in order to minimize the risk of corn borer damage contributed to the slow start in corn planting this year. The 1950 planted acreage, 84.2 million acres, although 1.4 million acres above that indicated in March, is 3.8 million below 1949. This relatively small planted acreage reflects the effects of acreage allotments in the commercial corn counties. Increases are indicated in most non-commercial areas where some acreages were diverted to corn from other crops which are under allotments. Also, some abandoned winter wheat land and acreages originally intended for small grains and other crops were planted to corn. Another factor tending to limit corn acreage reductions is the incentive, particularly in the "non-cash" corn areas.

to produce substantial quantities of corn for feed, even though U.S. farm stocks are on a high level. The number of grain-consuming animal units for the country as a whole is the highest in recent years.

Planted acreage in the North Central States, where acreage allotments are in effect on a substantial part of the acreage, declined 5.1 million acres from last year. This decline is not as great as indicated in March because there was some diversion to corn of acreages earlier intended for other crops. Decreases from last year are indicated in all of the North Central States, except North Dakota and Kansas, where increases of 6 and 1 percent, respectively, are reported. The largest decrease occurred in Iowa where the 1950 planted acreage is 86 percent of 1949. Illinois planted 88 percent of the 1949 acreage.

In the Northeast, the planted acreage increased 1.2 percent from 1949, as the short 1949 hay crop was an inducement to plant more corn for silage. All States in this group either show an increase or are unchanged from last year except for Pennsylvania, where a 2 percent decline is indicated. In the South Atlantic States, where weather conditions were moderately favorable for planting, an increase of 3.5 percent from 1949 is indicated. Increases in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida more than offset declines in the other States in this group.

The South Central States planted nearly 7 percent more acreage than in 1949. Increases occurred in all States in this group, except that Kentucky and Oklahoma show declines with Tennessee remaining unchanged. A decline of 2.0 percent is indicated in the Western States; in Colorado, the leading corn producing State in this group, acreage decreased 8 percent from last year.

Present conditions indicate an abandonment of 1.3 percent, the same as last year. The average abandonment is 2.0 percent. The indicated acreage for harvest of 83.1 million acres compares with 86.7 million acres last year and the average of 88.0 million acres.

Corn Stocks On Farms: A total of 1,058 million bushels of corn were on farms July 1 this year compared with last year's record July 1 holdings of 1,255 million bushels and the average for that date of 686 million. These large stocks are primarily the result of last year's heavy production and the fact that large quantities of corn under loan or purchase agreements are still on farms.

Disappearance from farms during April - June 1950 amounted to 576 million bushels which is 33 million above a year earlier and 78 million above average. With the number of grain-consuming animal units considerably above recent years, feeding of corn has been heavy during recent months.

About 89 percent of the country's total stocks were in the important North Central States where 940 million bushels of corn were held on farms on July 1. This was 158 million bushels below last year's record stocks in this region but was 362 million above the average stocks of 578 million bushels for July 1.

Oats: The 1950 oats crop is estimated at 1,394,772,000 bushels, 5 percent more than last year's crop of 1,322,924,000 bushels and about 9 percent above average. Indications are that the 1950 crop will be the fourth largest since 1925, exceeded only by the record crop of 1,536 million bushels in 1945 and the near record crops in 1946 and 1948. Compared with last year, production is expected to be 19 percent larger for the North Atlantic States and 5 percent greater for the North Central region, although within this latter group of States

prospects in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota are below last year. Growing conditions this year have been less favorable and per acre yields are expected to be lower than a year ago in most of these States. However, for the county as a whole the average yield per acre is the same. States in which production is substantially larger this year include New York, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Montana. Production is equal to or above last year in most South Atlantic States. In nearly all of the South Central and Western States production is indicated to be lower than last year.

The area seeded to winter and spring oats for harvest in 1950 is estimated at 47,058,000 acres, 6 percent more than last year and 10 percent larger than average. All important producing States have increased plantings compared with last year, except the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Increases are especially large in most of the Great Plains States even though in Montana and North Dakota the acreage actually seeded is considerably less than indicated in March. Weather and soil conditions were unfavorable in some areas during the normal spring planting period and as a result many farmers devoted less land to oats and more to later maturing crops. For the country as a whole, the acreage seeded is only 2 percent less than indicated in March. The acreage planted is smaller than a year ago in most North Atlantic and East North Central States with material decreases noted for Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. The decrease is also substantial in some South Central States, principally Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

The acreage for harvest as grain in 1950 is estimated at 42,765,000 acres, 5 percent more than harvested in 1949. As usual, some of the seeded acreage this year has been or will be utilized for the production of hay and other uses while some acreage will be lost as a result of drought, floods, hail, and other hazards. The acreage diverted to other uses and abandoned is expected to total 4.3 million acres or 9.1 percent of the total seeded acreage. This is about the same percentage as in 1949 but slightly less than average.

The acreage for harvest exceeds last year in all geographic regions, except the North Atlantic and East North Central States, which show decreases of 1.5 and 2.5 percent, respectively. The West North Central and Western regions have increases of 9.5 and 8.6 percent, the South Central region, 8.1 percent; and the South Atlantic States an increase 6.9 percent over last year. Notable increases are indicated in some States, such as Nebraska with a 20 percent increase, Kansas 32 percent, and Texas 23 percent.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of old oats remaining on farms July 1, 1950 totaled 190,855,000 bushels. This compares with last year's near record stocks of 270,501,000 bushels and the average of 207,382,000. The smallest July 1 stocks since 1940 were held in 1948, when 169,707,000 bushels were on farms. Disappearance for the April - June, 1950 period was 290,361,000 bushels, only 6 percent below the record high disappearance for the comparable three months last year.

Oats stocks are below a year ago in all regions except the South Central and West where relatively few oats are grown. In the important North Central States, stocks are 77,706,000 bushels below July 1 last year.

BARLEY: The prospective 1950 barley crop of 265 million bushels compares with 238 million bushels last year and the average of 311 million. The increase over last year is due to increased acreages because the indicated yield per acre, 23.6 bushels, is one-half bushel below both last year and the average. The crop is somewhat later than last year. Field prospects are only fair in the important North Central States where adverse weather delayed plantings of the spring crop. In North Dakota, most of the barley is in the stooling stage, whereas a year ago practically all of the crop was heading by July 1. Indicated yields in the Western States are favorable for irrigated barley but dry weather retarded the crop in most of the important non-irrigated areas. In California, an increase of about one bushel per acre over 1949 is indicated with the quality of threshed grain being better than last year. In the other barley producing areas in the country, yield prospects are fair.

The 13,186,000 acres seeded to barley in 1950, including 1949 fall seedings for harvest in 1950, was 18 percent above 1949. This was the second largest seeded acreage since 1944 but 10 percent below average. Increased seedings in 1950 were mostly due to diversion of wheat, corn, and cotton acreages to barley. Increases were indicated in most of the major barley States. The largest percentage increases in seeded acreage occurred in the North Central and Western States. In the four leading States of California, North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota seedings were 10, 17, 20, and 3 percent, respectively, above last year.

All of the major barley States, except Colorado and the Pacific Coast States, seeded a smaller acreage than indicated in March. Actual seedings in the North Central States were 10 percent below March intentions. North Dakota, which usually has the largest seeded acreage of any State, seeded only 89 percent of the intended March acreage as a result of an extremely wet spring. This wet area extended into northwestern Minnesota.

The 11,233,000 acreage of barley for harvest as grain in 1950 is 14 percent greater than the 1949 harvested acreage, but 13 percent below the average. Abandonment and diversion to uses other than grain is estimated at 15 percent of the 1950 seeded acreage compared with 12 percent in 1949 and the average of 12 percent. Abandonment of fall sown barley as a result of drought, greenbugs, and winter freezes was very heavy in Kansas, where only 46 percent of the total seeded acreage has been or will be harvested. This damage was also extensive in Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado.

Barley Stocks on Farms: July 1 stocks of old barley on farms are estimated at 31 million bushels compared with 59 million bushels last year and the July 1 average of 49 million. These low stocks are the result of the small 1949 production of 238 million bushels, the smallest since 1937. The three States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Colorado accounted for 57 percent of the July 1 stocks on farms for the entire country.

Farm disappearance during the April-June 1950 period amounted to 39 million bushels, the smallest since 1947 for these months. This compares with a disappearance of 52 million bushels during the comparable period a year earlier and the average of 43 million bushels.

RYE: Production of rye, estimated at 21.9 million bushels, is 17 percent larger than the 18.7 million bushels harvested in 1949 but almost one-third smaller than the 10-year average of 32.2 million bushels. Since indicated yield per acre is about the same as last year, the larger crop is attributed almost entirely to a 19 percent

larger acreage for harvest. Although several minor producing States will harvest larger crops than last year, most of the increased production is indicated to be in two principal producing States, Nebraska and South Dakota. Production in two other principal producing States, Minnesota and North Dakota, is indicated to be 8 and 6 percent, respectively, smaller than in 1949.

The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated at 1,852,000 acres, about 19 percent above the 1,558,000 acres harvested last year but 31 percent below the 10-year average of 2,674,000 acres. This is the smallest acreage harvested since 1881 except for the years 1946 and 1949. Of the major producing States, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska have larger acreages for harvest this year than last. The Minnesota acreage for harvest as grain is about 5 percent below 1949. This smaller acreage in Minnesota apparently continues a downward trend that started in 1938 and was interrupted only in 1947 and 1948 when increases were recorded. Slightly smaller acreages than last year are indicated for harvest for Texas, South Carolina, Missouri, and Kentucky, while the acreage for harvest in all other minor producing States is equal to or exceeds that of last year.

The acreage remaining for harvest as grain this year is about half of the acreage planted for all purposes. This compares with 47 percent harvested for grain for last year and the 10-year average of 53 percent. Most of the the acreage not harvested for grain is used for hay and pasture or is plowed under as a green manure crop.

Indicated yield of 11.8 bushels per acre compares with 12.0 bushels in 1949 and the 10-year average of 12.0 bushels. Prospective yields in Minnesota and North Dakota are 0.5 and 1.5 bushels per acre, respectively, lower than in 1949, the same for South Dakota but 2.5 bushels higher for Nebraska. The crop in these leading States is practically all headed and rapidly approaching maturity under favorable conditions, although prospective yields are not as promising as a month ago, except Nebraska, where the prospective yield remained unchanged.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of rye on July 1 are estimated at only 1,973,000 bushels. These stocks are 40 percent smaller than the July 1, 1949 stocks of 3,313,000 bushels and only 29 percent of the 1940-48 average of 6,898,000 bushels. About 45 percent of the current total was on farms in North and South Dakota, while the four States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Nebraska accounted for another 38 percent.

Disappearance of rye from farms in the April-June quarter is indicated at about 1.3 million bushels, compared with 2.2 million bushels in the same quarter last year.

July 1 rye stocks on farms were first published currently in July 1949 and replaced the former June 1 estimates. Comparative data for earlier years (1940-48) were published in a separate release dated June 1949.

FLAXSEED: The production of flaxseed in 1950 is estimated at 29,338,000 bushels, about 14 million bushels less than last year's comparatively large crop and 25 million less than the record crop of 54,529,000 bushels in 1948. This year's crop is somewhat below average. Even so, production in 1950 is expected to be larger than in any year prior to 1940, except for 1902 and 1924. In recent years, a smaller crop than now in prospect for 1950 was harvested in 1946 and 1944 when production totaled 22.6 and 21.7 million bushels respectively. Production is smaller than last year in all producing States except Montana. A decline of 12 percent is indicated for North Dakota, the leading State, while Minnesota, second in importance, expects a decline of 39 percent.

These two States will produce nearly three-fourths of the Nation's 1950 crop of flaxseed. Southwestern and Western States are producing only about half as much flaxseed as last year. The yield of 7.8 bushels per acre compares with 8.9 bushels in 1949 and the 10-year average of 9.5 bushels per harvested acre. The per acre yield prospects are lower than last year, and average, in all three leading producing States of North Dakota, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

The acreage planted to flaxseed for harvest in 1950 totals 4,003,000 acres, 23 percent less than last year's acreage but 3 percent more than the 10-year average. The seeded acreage is only slightly smaller than that indicated by farmers, March 1 intentions to plant even though unfavorable weather existed in northern areas during the early part of the planting season. Conditions were especially unfavorable in North Dakota and northern Minnesota, where cold weather and flood conditions continued until late in May. Earlier intentions were not realized in Minnesota and South Dakota but the effect was largely offset by increases over intentions in Montana and North Dakota. In these two States larger plantings resulted primarily from the delay in the seeding of other spring grains, especially spring wheat in North Dakota.

A much smaller acreage than last year is being grown in all important producing areas but the percentage decrease is the greatest in the southwestern States and California. In Texas, the acreage for harvest is only about two-thirds of last year while in both Arizona and California it is only a third as large. For the country as a whole, the acreage for harvest in 1950 is estimated at 3,738,000 acres, 23 percent less than the 4,880,000 acres harvested in 1949 but 3 percent more than the 10-year average of 3,643,000 acres harvested. The general reduction in acreage this year is attributed primarily to the reduced support price for flaxseed compared with recent years and also the large supply of fats and oils of various kinds.

Abandonment of acreage is expected to equal 6.6 percent of the planted acreage this year compared with 6.1 percent in 1949 and the average of 6.0 percent. While a considerable acreage has already been harvested in the Southwest and California, there is more than usual uncertainty in regard to much acreage in Minnesota and North Dakota due to the late date at which plantings were made.

FLAX FIBER: The acreage of flax grown for fiber in Oregon this year, indicated at 1,000 acres, is less than one-third of the 3,400 acres planted last season. The sharp reduction in acreage is due primarily to the cold wet spring, which delayed planting, thereby decreasing prospects for fiber attaining satisfactory length for processing, and to progressively poorer returns for flax fiber in relation to other crops. Of the 3,400 acres planted last season, 2,300 were harvested. Little or no abandonment is expected this year.

HEMP: Hemp fiber mills have not contracted any acreage in Wisconsin for 1950, and no acreage of record is being grown this year. In recent years Wisconsin has been the only State producing hemp for fiber. In 1949, 4,700 acres of hemp were planted and 4,500 acres harvested.

The Nation's crop of hempseed is produced entirely in Kentucky, primarily to plant the Wisconsin hemp fiber acreage. With no fiber acreage in Wisconsin this year, hempseed produced on the 200 acres harvested for seed in Kentucky last season remains available for planting. In view of this, the acreage for seed this year has been reduced to about 100 acres compared with 200 acres in 1949 and 400 acres in 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SOYBEANS: The 1950 acreage of soybeans planted alone for all purposes is estimated at 14.5 million acres. This is 28 percent or 3 million acres more than was planted last year and is the largest acreage of record. It tops the 1943 acreage, the previous high mark, by about 350,000 acres. The bumper acreage results largely from land diverted from crops under acreage allotments, especially corn and cotton. Also, as soybeans can be planted later than most spring planted crops, they were used to take the place of oats and other crops which could not be planted because of poor planting weather in some areas. The relatively sharp rise in the price of soybeans during recent months provided additional incentive to increase acreage.

Planting of soybeans was delayed in some areas because of cold, wet weather but in general the crop was planted under favorable conditions. More than the usual acreage of soybeans was planted ahead of corn this year as corn planting in some areas was delayed until the corn borer free date. Planting was practically completed by July 1 except in a few scattered localities. Earlier plantings were up to a good stand and made good progress with favorable June weather.

All States in the heavy producing North Central area indicate substantial increases over a year ago. The sharpest percentage increases are in the States of the northern and western perimeter of the main soybean area. Increases there ranged from 50 percent in Minnesota to 100 percent in the Dakotas and Nebraska. Illinois, the major producing State, expects a 21 percent increase over last year while Indiana, the second largest producer last year, expects a 14 percent increase. In Iowa, where the 1949 acreage was below average, an increase of 41 percent is expected.

The North Atlantic and South Atlantic areas report increases over last year of 18 percent and 10 percent, respectively. North Carolina, the heaviest producer in the South Atlantic group, indicates an increase of 6 percent. South Carolina, a small producer, expects an expansion of 32 percent over 1949. The South Central area with an increase of 38 percent over last year, has the greatest increase of any group of States. This, however, is due largely to the sharp increases in Mississippi and Arkansas, especially in the Mississippi River delta counties. The acreage in Kentucky, Alabama, and Oklahoma shows no change from last year.

Growers' intentions as of July 1 point to 12.9 million acres of soybeans for harvest as beans. If such a harvest materializes, it would be the highest of record, 2.2 million acres above the previous high acreage of 1945. Last year 9.9 million acres were harvested while the 10-year average is only 8.8 million acres harvested for beans.

The first forecast of 1950 soybean production will appear in the August 10 Crop Production Report.

Soybean Stocks on Farms: July 1, 1950 stocks of soybeans on farms are estimated to be 6.8 million bushels. This is 2.7 million bushels less than the amount on farms for the same date last year but is moderately higher than the July 1 stocks for other recent years. Current holdings on farms represent a small marketable surplus now that planting is virtually complete. Stocks on hand July 1 are largely concentrated in the six Corn Belt States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. Illinois alone accounts for over a third of the total farm stocks in the United States.

Disappearance from farms for the period April 1 to July 1 has been relatively heavy. The 37 million bushels disappearance is less than for the comparable period last year but with that exception is the highest since 1943. Soybeans for seed accounted for a large part of the disappearance. Approximately 19 million bushels of soybeans were needed to plant the 1950 crop.

COWPEAS: The acreage of cowpeas planted alone for all purposes in 1950 is estimated at 1,152,000 acres. This is a reduction of about 2 percent from last year, however, current plantings are above 1947 and 1948. With the exception of these years, the 1950 acreage of cowpeas planted alone is the lowest in 26 years of record and is only about half the 10-year average. The decline has been due largely to the substitution of other hay crops such as lespedeza and to less planting of cowpeas for soil improvement purposes.

Most producing States in the South Central group report significant reductions in acreage compared with a year ago, however, sharp increases in cowpeas planted alone in Texas and Oklahoma offset much of the decline for this area. In the South Atlantic area, most States report plantings equivalent to or higher than a year ago although the reduction in Georgia is sufficient to result in an overall decline for this group of States. Texas replaces Georgia as the State with the largest acreage of cowpeas planted alone.

PEANUTS: The 1950 acreage of peanuts planted alone for all purposes, including the acreage for picking, threshing and hogging, is estimated at 2,647,000 acres -- about 8 percent below last year. This is about 3 percent more than the acreage intended in March due largely to increased allotments of acreage for picking and threshing and regulations permitting farmers to grow peanuts for oil in excess of their acreage allotments.

The estimated acreage for picking and threshing and the first forecast of 1950 production will be published in the August Crop Report. However, if the usual relationships between the acreages planted alone and those for picking and theshing should prevail in 1950, about 2,150 acres would be utilized for picking and threshing this year. If this acreage is realized and the 1944-48 average yield for each State is attained, a total of about 1.5 billion pounds of peanuts would be picked and threshed in 1950, or about 400 million pounds less than in 1949.

Weather conditions were very favorable at planting time in the Virginia-Carolina area, and the crop is up to good stands except in scattered localities where rains prevented full germination. Cold weather in early April delayed seedings somewhat in the Southeastern area. Timely rains, however, have resulted in stands that are generally good to excellent. Cold and rainy weather prevented farmers from carrying out their full plantings in South Texas and later delayed planting in the more northern portions of the Southwestern Area. Recent weather has been more favorable and the crop is progressing nicely although somewhat late.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: Dry edible bean production based on July 1 conditions is forecast at 17,186,000 bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned basis). This is about 20 percent less than last year's record crop but is only slightly less than the 10-year average production of 17,367,000 bags.

The crop was planted under generally favorable conditions except in New Mexico, where drought not only resulted in poor growing conditions but prevented considerable acreage from being planted. Yield prospects are better than average in most major producing States. The exceptions are Nebraska and Wyoming, where stands are thin and uneven in some localities because of poor germination. New Mexico indicates a very low yield. California has prospects of an exceptionally good yield of both Standard and Baby Limas. Weather conditions for "other beans" in California have been satisfactory. Some blackeyes and pinks were yet to be planted on July 1, but growth and stands are good on earlier planted acreages.

The 1950 planted acreage is estimated at 1,642,000 acres, 14 percent less than in 1949 and 19 percent below the 10-year average. The current acreage is the lowest since 1932 and with that exception the lowest since 1923.

All producing areas indicate reductions in acreage from a year ago. In the northeastern area, New York expects a reduction of 16 percent while Michigan reports 9 percent less than in 1949. The major producing States in the northwestern area indicate reductions ranging from 11 percent in Idaho to 24 percent in Montana and Wyoming. Washington, a minor producing State, indicates more acreage than last year due to newly irrigated land coming under cultivation for the first time. New Mexico one of the major Pinto producing States, indicates a planted acreage about 40 percent less than last year. This sharp reduction is due in a large part to the continuing severe drought in that State. The drop in acreage is especially heavy in the Estancia valley, which usually accounts for a large part of the New Mexico production. California indicates an over-all reduction of 11 percent from a year ago. Standard Limas show a reduction of 23 percent while Baby Limas are only 11 percent below last year. Beans "Other than Lima" are 5 percent under 1949, but acreage changes vary widely by classes. The acreages of Blackeyes, Small Reds, and Garbanzos are up from last year while substantial reductions are indicated for Small whites, Pinks, and Pintos.

The 1950 acreage of dry beans for harvest is indicated at 1,571,000 acres, 15 percent below last year's harvested acreage and about 16 percent below the 10-year average.

DRY PEAS: The smallest production of dry peas since 1940 is indicated as of July 1. The 1950 crop is forecast at 2.8 million bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis). This is about 14 percent below last year and less than one-half the 10-year average production. The relatively small crop in prospect is due to reduced plantings since the indicated yield of 1,310 pounds per acre is the highest since 1946 and well above the 10-year average. Last year the yield per acre was only 975 pounds.

The crop is looking good, especially in the Pacific Northwest, the principal producing area. Plantings there were a little later than usual, but the cool season has been favorable; rainfall has been plentiful in the dry land areas while ample water is available in the irrigated sections. A light yield is expected in Colorado where water supplies are short, especially in the southern counties.

The planted acreage of dry peas is down sharply from last year--indications are that only 234,000 acres were planted compared with 367,000 acres in 1949. This is less than one-half the 10-year average, and except for 1938, the lowest since records of planted acreage began in 1929.

Several factors contributed to the sharp decline in acreage this year. Farmers in the Pacific Northwest could not plant up to their early intentions due to the cold, wet spring. Some growers in Idaho and Washington also shifted from dry peas to Austrian winter peas (which are not included in the estimates of dry peas) because of a better price outlook. Less acreage contracted for seed peas (wrinkled) than last year accounted for much of the decline in Oregon and California.

The acreage of dry peas for harvest is indicated at 215,000 acres, 36 percent less than last year and 53 percent below the 10-year average acreage.

MUNG BEANS: The Oklahoma Mung bean acreage, estimated at 45,000 acres planted is 10,000 acres more than was planted in 1949. The acreage last year was the smallest since 1942 when 15,000 acres were planted. Mung bean acreage in Oklahoma, the only State for which estimates are prepared, reached a peak in 1945 when 169,000 acres were planted as a result of World War II, which curtailed importations of Mung beans from China.

The Oklahoma acreage in 1950 has been increased sharply in some central and northeastern counties but decreased in the west-central and southwestern areas. Several thousand acres have been planted in Kingfisher, Logan, and Garfield counties. The moisture situation has been excellent. Stands are good. The crop has made favorable progress and plants are setting a good crop of beans. Due to the availability of land because of a reduction in wheat, beans were seeded on better land this year than usual. Crops are well cultivated and prospects are for a better than average yield. Abandonment of planted acreage usually is large due to rains at harvest time which cause a heavy loss of beans. Assuming about average abandonment for 1950, the acreage for harvest is indicated at 35,000 acres compared with 25,000 acres harvested in 1949.

ALL SORGHUMS: The planted acreage of all sorghums for grain, forage, silage, and sirup is estimated at 15,709,000 acres - an increase of about 34 percent from the 11,754,000 acres planted in 1949, and the largest acreage devoted to the crop since 1945. The estimated planted acreage this year, however, is somewhat below acreage planted during the war years and is nearly 6 percent below the average of 16,635,000 acres. Increased plantings of cotton and wheat immediately following the war left smaller acreages available for sorghums. Acreage allotments for 1950, however, resulted in reduced acreages of both these crops and provided an incentive for large increases in sorghum plantings. Furthermore, continued spring drought and severe insect infestation resulting in heavy abandonment of winter wheat in important sorghum areas of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas caused producers to increase sorghum acreage above earlier intentions. The present indicated acreage is more than one million acres above intentions reported in March.

Increases of 39, 37, and 30 percent, respectively are estimated for Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. These three principal sorghum producing States account for about 80 percent of the entire 1950 sorghum acreage for the United States. Larger acreages than last year are indicated in most of the sorghum producing States.

Combining of sorghum grains was under way in the commercial Coastal Bend area of Texas by the end of June; good yields were being realized.

RICE: The rice crop is expected to be 35.2 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This would be 12 percent smaller than the 40.1 million bags harvested in 1949 but 18 percent larger than the 10-year average of 29.8 million bags. Indicated yields of 2,190 pounds per acre is about the same as last year's yield of 2,203 pounds, but almost 100 pounds higher than the 1939-48 average. Since indicated yield nearly equals that of last year, the smaller prospective production is almost entirely due to the fewer acres because of re-establishment of acreage allotments.

In the Southern Area, which includes Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, prospective production is 27.5 million 100-pound bags, about 10 percent smaller than the crop harvested in this area last year. In Arkansas, the current forecast is for 7.4 million bags, or 20 percent less than the 9.2 million bags harvested last year. In Louisiana, production is placed at 10.3 million bags, 7 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 11.1 million bags. In Texas, the estimated 9.8 million bags is only 4 percent smaller than the 1949 crop of 10.2 million bags which was reduced by late season tropical storms. In California, the forecast of 7.7 million bags is about 21 percent below the 9.7 million bags harvested in 1949. Indicated per acre yields are about the same as last year in Louisiana, 45 pounds lower in Arkansas, 140 pounds higher in Texas and 185 pounds lower in California.

The 1,623,000 acres of rice seeded this year is 12 percent below 1949 record seedings of 1,839,000 acres but 12 percent larger than the 10-year average of 1,451,000 acres. The current acreage is the smallest seeded to rice since 1946 due almost entirely to acreage allotments. For the first time since 1942, the rice acreage failed to show an increase over the previous year's record acreage. In Arkansas and Louisiana, the acreage seeded to rice this year is 18 and 7 percent, respectively, less than a year ago and is also somewhat below earlier intentions. While growers in Texas and California slightly exceeded earlier intentions, current seedings are 10 and 16 percent, respectively, smaller than in 1949.

The estimated acreage remaining for harvest is 1,607,000 acres which would be 12 percent below the 1,821,000 acres harvested last year but 13 percent more than the 10-year average of 1,428,000 acres harvested.

In Arkansas, the crop is growing well although there is some variation in stage of growth due to the prolonged seeding period. Some acreage was seeded as late as July 1. In Louisiana, the crop was mostly seeded on time and under generally favorable conditions. Stands are good generally and irrigation water is sufficient, but rainy weather has resulted in more grass than usual in some fields. In Texas, prospects for rice are reported to be favorable. Although recent rainy weather is causing some fields to be grassy, irrigation water is ample, and stands are good.

In California, the rice crop is well advanced and in good condition, but prospects are somewhat less promising than at this time last year. Some fields are reported to be foul with grass and weeds.

POPCORN: The acreage of popcorn planted this year in 12 commercial producing States is 26 percent above the acreage planted last year. Indications are that 124,600 acres were planted compared with 98,900 acres last year and the 10-year average of 135,350. The planted acreage of popcorn while almost one-fourth larger than last year, is about 8 percent below average and the third smallest acreage planted in seven years. All commercial producing States, except Michigan, Kentucky, and California, show the same or considerably larger acreage than last year. California is practically out of the popcorn business with the indicated acreage this year only 600 acres. The central Corn Belt States from Ohio to Iowa expect considerable acreage increases this year.

The planted acreage in Iowa, the leading producing State, is 5 percent larger than a year ago; Illinois has the second largest acreage this year--21,400 acres planted or 25 percent more than the 17,100 acres planted last year. Planting conditions in

Illinois were generally unfavorable because of wet weather, especially in the southern part of the State. Acreage allotments on corn and wheat tended to make more land available for such crops as popcorn. Indications are that about 20 percent of the popcorn acreage in the State is being grown under contract. Growers also indicate that about 10 percent of the 1949 Illinois crop is still available for sale by growers. Furthermore, almost 99 percent of the acreage this year has been planted with hybrid seed. The acreage in Indiana is 70 percent more than planted last year. Considerable acreage in this State is being grown in areas that have not previously planted extensive acreages. Ohio expects an increase of over a fourth in planted acreage this year. The growing crop is in very good condition in most areas of the State. Kansas planted over 50 percent more acreage than last year. Growing conditions in the popcorn area have been generally favorable so far. Kentucky expects a slight decrease in the planted acreage this year compared with last year but expects to harvest about the same acreage as last year. This State is now among the more important producers of popcorn. Rains have been excessive in the important producing areas of Trenton and Murray. Early plantings look good but late planted popcorn needs cultivation. Oklahoma expects a 75 percent increase in acreage this year, or 14,000 acres compared with 8,000 planted last year when the acreage was unusually low. Popcorn made much improvement in condition after June 1 and some acreage which seemed likely to be abandoned at that time is expected to be harvested. Probably about 90 percent of the Oklahoma acreage is being grown under contract.

Loss of planted acreage is expected to be generally light in most producing States except Kansas and Oklahoma, where late summer temperatures and other factors often cause considerable acreage losses. Popcorn is grown in commercial quantities in several other States, but no estimates are made of this production.

HOPS: Hop production in Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho is forecast at a total of 56,112,000 pounds---11 percent more than the 1949 crop and 22 percent more than average. Bearing acreage for the 4 States is estimated at 38,700 acres compared with 37,850 acres last year. Each of the States show small increases over the 1949 acreage.

Idaho hops are estimated for the first time officially in this report. The acreage in that State has been increasing steadily for several years and is now estimated at 1,000 acres compared with 850 acres last year, 625 in 1948, and 240 acres or less prior to 1948. Production is forecast at 1,650,000 pounds for this year compared with 1,390,000 pounds last year and the 1944-48 average of only 434,000 pounds. The crop is late this year because of cold weather in early spring, but recently vine growth has been quite rapid and color is excellent.

Washington hops are forecast at 23,450,000 pounds---21 percent above the 1949 output and 43 percent above the 1939-48 average. Vines are making excellent growth, especially in the Yakima Valley. Weather has been favorable to date and the crop has very little disease, insects or mildew.

Indications are the Oregon crop will total 15,900,000 pounds--9 percent above last year but 7 percent below the 10-year average. Vines started growing late because of a cold spring, but conditions since mid-May have been almost ideal. To date there has been practically no damage from insects or diseases.

Prospective California hop production is 15,112,000 pounds--slightly less than in 1949 but about a fourth above average. There have been very few aphids to date and only a small amount of mildew early in the season, which has largely disappeared.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES: The 1950 apple crop in commercial areas is forecast at 119,180,000 bushels--a tenth above average but a tenth less than the large production of last year. The Eastern and Central States have 61 percent of the crop this year in comparison with 63 percent last year. By regions, the crop compares with last year as follows: North Atlantic States, 5 million bushels less, South Atlantic, 4 million bushels more, Central States, 11 million bushels less, and Western States 2½ million bushels less than last year. The 1949 apple crop of 134 million bushels included 12 million bushels not utilized because of economic conditions, consisting of 10 million not harvested and 2 million bushels of excess cullage after harvest.

In the North Atlantic States, production is forecast a tenth below last year but a fifth above average. In New England, prospects were favorable in all areas, although the June drop was not completed in northern New England, and rather frequent rains in Connecticut and central Massachusetts have been favorable for the spread of scab. The New York crop is indicated about a fourth above average but a tenth below the large 1949 production. The June drop was not nearly as heavy as anticipated. The set is good on all varieties except Greenings and in some locations Baldwin and Delicious. In New Jersey, marketing of early apples will be a week to 10 days later than usual. Very few of the Starr variety will be harvested before July 15 in southern New Jersey. Pennsylvania has prospects for about four-fifths as large a production as the very large 1949 crop.

Production in the South Atlantic States (Del., Md., Va., W. Va., N. C.) is forecast at 18½ million bushels--the largest production since 1946, a fourth above last year and a tenth above average. In the western Maryland area, production is indicated slightly larger than last year, but in the Eastern Shore area prospects are not quite as good as last year. The Virginia crop is indicated about one-third greater than 1949 and the West Virginia crop about one-fifth more. Delicious are reported light and Yorks heavy except in the few orchards that had large crops last year. Prospects are favorable for Staymans.

In the Midwest, nearly all areas report smaller prospective productions than the large crops of last year. For the region, indicated production is 40 percent below 1949 and about 10 percent lower than average. The Ohio crop is about 1/3 below the crop of last year. Apples should be larger in size than last year due to a lighter fruit set and favorable June rains. Harvest of summer varieties will begin about July 10 in southern Ohio, near the middle of July in central Ohio, and toward the end of the month in the northern part of the State. Indiana has prospects for a little more than half as large a production as the bumper 1949 crop. Prospects vary greatly between orchards in Illinois. The weather was unfavorable during the blossom period and spring frosts did extensive damage. Harvest of the Transparent crop was finished about July 4. Duchess and other summer varieties will begin about July 8 and peak at midmonth in southern areas, and the last week in the month in the western counties. Michigan has an average-sized crop in prospect with the poorest set reported in the Peach Ridge area of Kent County. The best prospect is in the northwest counties where the crop is expected to about equal that of a year ago. (This area experienced some frost damage last year.) In general, the production prospect for summer and early fall apples is average to above average but the late fall and winter varieties tend to be spotted and are generally average to slightly less than average. The Missouri crop is indicated to be about two-thirds of last year and four-fifths of average. Arkansas has a light crop--about two-thirds of average. Summer varieties show the best prospects, fall the poorest.

The set of fruit is quite iregular due mainly to late frosts, blight and a heavy June drop.

For the western group, production is indicated 5 percent below last year but 7 percent above average. All of these State except Washington have prospects for a smaller crop than last year and all except Washington and Oregon have prospects for below average crops. The production for Washington is indicated to be 8 percent above last year, nearly a fourth above average, and larger than any crop in the series of commercial estimates which start with the year 1934. June weather was ideal for crop growth as well as for irrigating, spraying and thinning operations. Apple thinning was about completed by July 1. Delicious, Jonathan and Rome Beauty varieties appear to be sizing normally, but apples on the heavily loaded Winesap trees appear to be smaller than usual. Winesaps should increase rapidly in size from now on. The set of apples in all important areas is good to heavy. For the State of Oregon, about an average production is expected, ranging from fully as large a crop as last year in the important Hood River Valley and in Jackson County of southern Oregon to a prospect considerably under last year in the Milton-Freewater and Willamette Valley areas. In California, production is indicated to be only two-thirds of last year's large crop, due mainly to a much smaller prospect for Gravensteins. Harvest of Gravensteins will begin around July 10 or 12. Prospects are favorable for late apples in the Watsonville area. Both the Idaho and Colorado crops are light, at three-fourths and three-fifths of last year, respectively. In Colorado, prospects are less unfavorable in the important Delta County area than in other commercial sections of the State.

PEACHES: The Nation's prospective peach crop is 55,512,000 bushels--26 percent less than last season's crop and 21 percent less than average. The crop is extremely short in the important early Southern peach area and in all Western States, except California, where prospects are above average although less than last year. The season is a week to two weeks later thnn last year in all areas of the country.

For the 10 Southern States the crop is extremely short at 5,849,000 bushels--less than one-half of the short crop last season of 12,940,000 bushels and less than a third of the average of 18,052,000 bushels. The Georgia crop at 845,000 bushels is only two-fifths of last year and only one-sixth of average. Production is short in all areas of the State. By July 1, movement was complete for all early varieties and most of the Hileys. Elbertas are expected to start by July 17. The South Carolina crop is forecast at 468,000 bushels--only one-fifth of last year and one-eighth of average. The North Carolina crop at 438,000 bushels is about one-third of last year and about one-fifth of average. The important Sandhills area is extremely short with prospects a little better in other sections. The Arkansas crop is forecast at 1,728,000 bushels--28 percent less than last year and 22 percent less than average. The crop is almost a failure in northwest Arkansas, very light on Crowley Ridge, and light in the Nashville-Highlands area, but a good crop of high quality Elbertas is expected at Clarksville. Early varieties will start moving the first week in July and Elbertas the last week in July. Texas expects a crop of 899,000 bushels--37 percent less than last year and abouth one-half of average. A light harvest was under way the latter part of June and harvest will continue until early August.

For the Middle Atlantic area (Va., W.Va., Pa., N.J., Del., Md.,) production is indidated at 6,123,000 bushels--22 percent below last year but only 4 percent

below average. The Virginia crop is about three-fifths of average. Quality and size are good. The early varieties are relatively better than Elbertas. In southern counties, the early varieties were being harvested about July 1 and Carman and Jubilee are expected about July 10. Elbertas will start in southern counties about August 1, and in other areas about mid-August. Pennsylvania expects a crop of 2,223,000 bushels and New Jersey 1,658,000 bushels, both above average. Harvest of early varieties is expected to start in these States about mid-July. In New York and New England the peach crop will be less than average and less than last year.

Michigan prospects improved during June and the crop is now estimated at 4,416,000 bushels--26 percent above last year and 22 percent above average. Nearly all orchards held such a heavy set that thinning will be necessary. Harvest should start about August 10. The Illinois crop at 1,018,000 bushels is less than half of last year and about two-thirds of average. Ohio and Missouri prospects are better than average and crops of 942,000 bushels and 950,000 bushels, respectively, are forecast.

The California clingstone crop is now estimated at 22,918,000 bushels--5 percent less than last year but 26 percent above average. This estimate of the 1950 crop includes the potential crop on the trees and does not allow for the Industry elimination program which calls for the destruction of 15 percent of the potential fruit on the trees. This elimination program was under way on July 1. Spring frosts caused more damage to cling peaches than at first indicated. The recent heat spell apparently caused no damage to peaches. California freestones are estimated at 9,501,000 bushels--15 percent less than last year and 14 percent below average. Movement of early varieties started by June 1 and is now active in Elbertas. Fresh market demand has been strong; also the quantity canned may exceed last year. The Washington crop is a near failure of only 81,000 bushels--3 percent of last year. Winter freezes destroyed most of the crop and many trees. The Oregon crop improved during June but is still only a third of last year and a half of average. Colorado prospects declined slightly during June and 1,325,000 bushels are now forecast--37 percent below last year and 30 percent below average. Mesa County has a relatively better crop than Delta County. Utah, Idaho and New Mexico have very short crops.

PEARS: The July 1 prospects are for a pear crop of 28,488,000 bushels. This is an increase of 574,000 bushels over the June 1 forecast. Most of the improvement in prospects occurred in Oregon. The 1950 crop is about a fifth below 1949 but nearly a tenth above the 1948 crop. The 10-year average production is 30,295,000 bushels.

The Washington crop on July 1 was placed at 5,520,000 bushels--about four-fifths of the 1949 crop. Both Bartletts and other varieties show a decline. Weather during June was favorable for thinning operations and for the development of the crop. The June drop was less than some growers had forecast earlier. No serious blight damage has been reported.

An improvement in prospects for Oregon pears occurred during June. The Bartlett crop is now indicated at 1,876,000 bushels--up 84,000 from a month earlier but only about two-thirds of the 1949 production. The crop is sizing nicely in the Rogue River Valley, although there is a fair amount of frost-marked fruit due to frequent spring freezes. An improvement is also evident for the other varieties. The 3,321,000 bushel-crop forecast for other varieties on July 1 is about a half million above a month earlier but is still below the 3,485,000 bushels harvested

in 1949. The set of Anjous is excellent in the Rogue River and Hood River Valleys. Both the Bosc and Comice crops will be smaller than in 1949.

The California pear crop is indicated at 12,376,000 bushels, no change in prospects from a month earlier. Production in 1949 was 16.3 million bushels, while the 10-year average is 11.4 million bushels. Marketing of early pears started in late June. Movement of Bartletts started the first week in July. There is some pear blight in evidence, but probably little tonnange will be lost from this cause.

New York with 1,033,000 bushels and Michigan with 914,000 bushels are one-seventh and one-fourth below last year, respectively.

GRAPES: The 1950 grape crop is forecast at 2,748,100 tons. This is about 29,000 tons below average but is 86,000 tons above 1949 production.

The production in California is indicated at 2,539,000 tons, 2 percent more than last year but 2 percent less than average. The breakdown and comparisons with last year are 522,000 tons of wine varieties--down 3 percent; 566,000 tons of table grapes--up 10 percent, and 1,451,000 tons of raisin varieties--up 1 percent. The severe heat around the first of the month in the interior valleys caused some damage to the crop and the above estimates do not take into account these losses. Early reports indicate the loss from burning in the raisin varieties is around 10 percent, while in table grapes the loss is reported around 5 percent. Damage to wine grapes was minor. Washington has prospects for a crop of 23,700 tons--above last year and above average. Concords and Island Belles were damaged only slightly by the winter freezes, but European varieties show considerable damage.

The set of grapes was good in the Great Lakes States. Some hail damage was reported in Michigan. The crop is growing nicely. The Michigan crop is placed at 40,300 tons, 6,000 tons above the 1949 crop. New York production is forecast at 64,700 tons. This is one-third larger than the 1949 crop and about 10,000 tons above average. The Pennsylvania crop is forecast at 19,600 tons--5,500 tons above 1949, while the production in Ohio is indicated at 17,100 tons, up 1,300 tons from production of a year ago.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Plum production for California and Michigan is placed at 86,400 tons--down 10 percent from the 1949 production but 7 percent above average. The California forecast of 81,000 tons is off 2,000 tons from last month due to wind losses in early June in the San Joaquin Valley and to the sun-burning of midseason varieties in Placer County. Beauties and nearly all Santa Rosas had been harvested before the heat wave. The crop is reported a tenth less than last year. A crop of 5,400 tons is forecast in Michigan down a tenth from production in 1949.

The California dried prune crop is forecast at 156,000 tons--up 3 percent from 1949 but 18 percent below average. The acreage and bearing surface has been declining moderately for several years. The 156,000 ton forecast for 1950 does not allow for possible loss caused by hot weather around the first of July.

Production of prunes in the Northwest (Washington, Oregon and Idaho) is forecast at 45,200 tons--less than a third of last year and less than two-fifths

of average. In western Washington and western Oregon, where the crop is produced primarily for processing, winter damage was very severe and the forecast of 16,100 tons is only a sixth of last year and less than a fourth of average. Many orchards have very light crops. The crop is especially short in the Clark County area of Washington. Western Washington reports 800 tons in comparison with 10,000 tons last year, and in western Oregon the prospective crop is 15,300 tons compared with 89,000 tons last year.

The combined production of Idaho, eastern Washington and eastern Oregon, where the crop is produced primarily for the fresh market, is forecast at 29,100 tons, about one-half of average and last year. In the Milton-Freewater district, early varieties are nearly a failure, but scattered orchards of Italians have some fruit. In eastern Washington, the fruit "drop" was less than expected and many trees have made good recovery from a late start. This crop is forecast at 13,800 tons--down 8 percent from last year, whereas the eastern Oregon crop of 4,200 tons is only one-fourth of last year, and the Idaho crop of 11,100 tons is less than one-half of a year ago.

CITRUS: The U. S. citrus crops for the 1949-50 season and comparisons with the 1948-49 crops are as follows: oranges 103.2 million boxes--3 percent larger, Florida tangerines 5 million boxes--14 percent larger, grapefruit 36.6 million boxes--20 percent smaller, California lemons 10.4 million boxes--4 percent larger.

About 20 million boxes of oranges were available after July 1 this year--all of them were California Valencias for harvest this summer and fall, except for about a quarter million boxes of Florida Valencias, which will be marketed by mid-July. Last year on July 1 about 19 million boxes of California Valencias were still available and less than a quarter million boxes of Florida Valencias. Grapefruit were all harvested by July 1 except 1.4 million boxes of California summer grapefruit and about 100,000 boxes of Florida grapefruit. On July 1 last year, 1.4 million boxes were left for summer use.

Prospects are favorable for the Florida citrus crops from the 1950 bloom. Trees are in excellent condition throughout the citrus belt. Ample rains fell during June for good growth of the new crops, except for the West Coast counties, which, however, had showers enough to keep the trees in fair condition. This year's bloom extended from January to June. As a result, fruits now vary in size from marbles to larger than golf balls.

The Texas citrus area has received very little rain since the heavy precipitation in late May and early June. Irrigation was necessary the latter part of June. Water supplies are now becoming critical. Most groves have had good care and trees are in generally good condition. Fruits vary considerably in size but are more advanced than at this time last year.

Louisiana trees and fruit are in good condition and fruit is sizing well.

Arizona citrus prospects as a whole are only fair. Grapefruit and oranges are varied. Some groves carry a good set but others were damaged by frost or shortage of water. Lemons were severely damaged by last winter's freezes. Not many trees were completely killed, but most of them were set back in addition to losing most of the fruit.

In California, prospects continue favorable for new crop citrus.

CHERRIES: Sweet Varieties: Production is estimated at 80,140 tons--a little more than half of the record-large 1949 crop and nearly a tenth below average. Harvest of the California crop of 30,800 tons has been completed. Production is less than three-fourths of the bumper 1949 crop but 15 percent above average. This year's crop consisted of about 13,000 tons of Royal Anns and 18,000 tons of other varieties in comparison with 18,600 tons of Royal Anns and 25,400 other varieties in 1949. Winter freezes were very disasterous to the sweet cherry crop in the Northwest, and the Washington production of 16,800 tons is only about two-fifths of last year, and the Oregon production of 18,000 tons about one-half of 1949. The Washington crop is very spotted, with the Wenatchee area much shorter than the Yakima Valley crop. Harvest will be active through the third week of July and completed by August 1. In Oregon, the crop varies from a failure in the Milton-Freewater area, one-half of last year in Hood River and Union Counties, one-third of last year at The Dalles, to about one-tenth of last year in western Oregon where prospects improved moderately during June. The bulk of the production should be harvested by about the end of the first week of July at The Dalles, by the end of the second week in western Oregon, and by the end of the third week of July at Hood River. Idaho has about a third as large a crop as last year, Montana less than half, and Utah only a tenth.

In the Eastern States conditions have been favorable and in Michigan, where the bearing surface is increasing, production is estimated 7,200 tons--about a tenth above last year. The other Eastern States have prospective productions about in line with 1949.

The sour cherry crop is forecast at 145,190 tons--8 percent above the previous record-large crop produced in 1948, a fourth more than last year and one-half more than average. Conditions have been unusually favorable in the main producing areas along the Great Lakes, with both winter and spring frost damage a minimum. Michigan with 78,800 tons is nearly a third above last year and a seventh above the previous record crop produced in 1948. The crop is larger than last year in all three commercial areas but much larger in the southwest section where the production is the largest in years. Harvest started in this area the last week in June and will continue until the end of July. Most active harvest in the West Central area will be the last two weeks in July and in the Northwest the last 10 days of July and the first 10 days of August. The Wisconsin crop of 17,300 tons is about two-fifths above average. Harvest will be active throughout the last week of July and the first two weeks of August. A record-large tonnage of 28,100 is forecast for New York--1 1/2 times the 1949 crop. Harvest started the last week in June in the Hudson Valley and will be active until the end of the month in the Ontario area of western New York. The bulk of the New York crop will be harvested the last two weeks in July. Harvest of the 9,000 ton Pennsylvania crop started the last week in June and will continue through July. Prospects are very favorable in Erie County but only fair in Adams County. Harvest of an average production will be about over by July 20 in Ohio. In the West, below average crops are reported in all of the main areas. In Washington and Oregon, production is forecast four-fifths and nine-tenths of average, respectively. The Colorado and Utah crops are very short, being about one-half and one-fourth of average, respectively.

APRICOTS: The 1950 apricot crop in the 3 important producing States (California, Washington and Utah) is placed at 202,800 tons--3 percent above last year but 13 percent below average.

The California crop is about a fifth above the small 1949 production and nearly average. Harvest is about finished in all important commercial areas except the Santa Clara Valley. Limited harvest began there about July 3 and was very active by the end of the first week in July. Low winter temperatures practically eliminated both the Washington and Utah crops. At 1,400 tons and 400 tons, respectively, production in these States is only about a twentieth of last year. In Washington, there are scattered orchards in the Yakima Valley which will produce small crops, but in the Chelan-Douglas area practically all orchardists report a crop failure.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop is forecast at 36,000 tons--about a fifth below the record-large tonnage of 43,300 (revised) tons harvested in 1949 but about 1½ times the 10-year average. Although the almond crop is very irregular due to the effects of spring frosts, those nuts set have made good development to date. It is believed that high temperatures around July 1 were not detrimental to the crop but may have speeded up maturity giving growers a better opportunity to have the crop under cover before the fall rains.

The California walnut crop is forecast at 59,000 tons--about average, but only three-fourths of the record-large 1949 production of 78,000 tons. In Oregon, the walnut crop, injured severely by low winter temperatures, is forecast at 3,700 tons--less than half of the 1949 production and about three-fifths of average.

The Northwest filbert crop is short this year. The total for the two States (Oregon and Washington) is 5,260 tons--about half of the record-large 1949 crop and a tenth below average. The bearing surface of filberts has increased rather sharply the past few years. The season is late and prospects are more indefinite on July 1 than usual. The extremely low winter temperatures did not severely injure the trees themselves, but they killed many of the catkins and such flowers as were out at the time.

FIGS AND OLIVES: The condition of California figs was reported 72 percent of normal on July 1, compared with 84 percent a year ago and the 10-year average of 83 percent. Prospects are more favorable for Calimyrnas than for Adriatics and Kadotas. First crop Black Missions have been on the fresh market for about two weeks and are of good size and quality. There will be only a very small dried tonnage from the first crop Black Missions and almost none from the first crop Adriatics. The fig crop is somewhat later than usual, which may make it more vulnerable to moist weather in early autumn when the bulk of the dried fig crop is harvested.

California olives were reported at 55 percent of normal on July 1 this year compared with 47 percent last year. The 10-year average is 57 percent. There was a heavy olive bloom in all locations but there has likewise been heavy shedding.

POTATOES: Potato acreage has been reduced to the lowest point since 1876 but yields are expected to continue at the high level of recent years and another large crop is in prospect. A crop of 390,431,000 bushels is indicated by harvestings to date and July 1 condition of the growing crop. This quantity is 3 percent smaller than both the past year's production and the 1939-48 average. Growers are planting an estimated 1,847,000 acres to potatoes this year, an acreage slightly lower than indicated by growers' intentions-to-plant reports. If abandonment is about in line with recent years, 1,826,000 acres of potatoes will be harvested

in 1950. This acreage is 4 percent smaller than the 1,901,000 acres harvested last year and 31 percent below average. The prospective yield per acre of 214 bushels is 2 bushels below the record-high yield harvested in 1948, but 3 bushels higher than the 1949 yield.

With the current high level of yields and the declining per capita consumption, acreage needed to meet the national potato requirements has been greatly reduced in recent years. The reduction in the commercial acreage indicated for 1950 reflects a further cut in acreage allotments and the difficulties encountered in marketing last year's crop. Also, a further decline in acreage grown primarily for home consumption is indicated for 1950. Compared with last year, most of the reduction in acreage is in the late potato producing States. In the 18 surplus late States, acreage reductions of 10, 5 and 1 percent, respectively, are indicated for the eastern, central and western groups. A reduction of 7 percent is indicated for the 11 other late States. Acreage in this group is now little more than half the 1939-48 average. An acreage reduction of 3 percent is indicated for the intermediate group. In the early producing States, acreage has been increased slightly, largely because of an 18 percent increase in California's early acreage. As acreage is reduced, commercial growers are using land best adapted to potato production and are following practices designed to secure maximum yields.

For the 29 late States, the 297,095,000 bushels indicated by July 1 conditions is 5 percent below both the 1949 crop and average. In these States, acreage for harvest is estimated at 1,291,000 acres, compared with 1,365,000 acres in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 1,919,000 acres.

For the 3 surplus late States in the East (Maine, New York and Pennsylvania), a crop of 109,760,000 bushels is indicated. This is only 6 percent smaller than the 1949 crop although growers reduced acreage 10 percent. The record-high yield indicated for Long Island, compared with the unusually low yield realized last year following a severe June and July drought, is the principal factor contributing to a higher yield for these States. On Long Island, Cobblers are about "made" and diggin will be active the latter half of July. In upstate New York, there has been a tendency toward earlier planting during the past few years. The 1950 crop was planted about on the schedule of recent years and is off to a good start. In Aroostook County, Maine, the crop was planted earlier than usual and is again off to an excellent start. In this county, above-average rainfall in June offset the deficiency of May rainfall and on July 1 moisture was ample to excessive. The early crop in Pennsylvania has developed rapidly and prospects for the late crop are favorable.

For the 5 surplus late States in the central part of the country (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota), a crop of 58,795,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 conditions. This is 11 percent smaller than last year's production and 17 percent below average. Acreage for harvest in these States is estimated at 390,000 acres, compared with 411,000 acres in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 677,000 acres. Yield prospects are less promising for this group of States than yields of each of the past two years. In Minnesota and North Dakota, much of the acreage was planted late as flooded fields delayed operations in the important Red River Valley counties. Due to the lateness of the crop in these two States, the date of killing frost will have more effect than usual on final yields.

The effects of a dry June in the commercial area of South Dakota are reflected in the low condition reported for this State. Although the prospective yield exceeds the 1949 yield, South Dakota is one of the very few States in which yield prospects are below average. The Michigan and Wisconsin crops have developed satisfactorily and yield prospects are excellent.

For the surplus late States of the West, acreage was reduced 1 percent, but this reduction is expected to be partially offset by a slightly higher yield than was harvested in 1949. A crop of 106,019,000 bushels is indicated for these States. Last year a late June frost killed back much of the acreage in eastern Idaho and in the Klamath Basin, but the 1950 crop suffered only very minor frost damage prior to July 1. The early crop in Nebraska has developed satisfactorily and harvest should begin about mid-July. In that State, the season has been too dry for best development of the late crop. In Montana, a favorable supply of soil moisture has enabled dry-land potatoes to develop satisfactorily. The season is late in Idaho, and harvest of the early crop will begin about July 15 instead of the traditional July 4. The late crop in that State was planted at about the usual time and except for spotted frosts that occurred around June 24 conditions have been favorable for development. Condition of the early crop in Colorado is more favorable than a year ago, but the San Luis Valley crop has not developed as rapidly as the 1949 crop. In the Gilcrest - Platteville area of Colorado, there might be some light movement by mid-July, but volume will be light until the last week of the month. In all areas of Washington, prospects are good to excellent. The late, cold spring delayed planting in Oregon until mid-May, but the crop has since enjoyed almost ideal growing conditions.

An acreage reduction is indicated for each of the 11 other late States except Ohio. The 135,000 acres for harvest in these States is 7 percent smaller than the 1949 acreage and about half the 1939-48 average. Yield prospects are excellent in most of these States. July 1 conditions point to a production of 22,521,000 bushels for these States, compared with last year's crop of 23,566,000 bushels and the average of 32,370,000 bushels.

An acreage reduction of 3 percent is estimated for the 8 intermediate States, but with higher yield prospects, total production indicated for these States is about one-tenth larger than the 1949 crop. Prospective production is placed at 30,297,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 27,301,000 bushels and an average crop of 32,512,000 bushels. The record-high yield per acre indicated for New Jersey, compared with the low yield realized in 1949 accounts for two-thirds of the increase in production for the intermediate group of States over last year's crop. A record-high yield is also indicated for Delaware where there has been a further expansion of the high-yielding commercial acreage in Kent County. The commercial crop on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and in Maryland deteriorated during the past month as rainfall was inadequate. Harvest of the commercial early crop in Missouri and Kansas got under way later than usual, but an excellent crop is now being dug. Movement of the commercial crop in Arizona is about complete and an excellent yield is about complete and an excellent yield was realized.

For the 12 early States, acreage was increased 1 percent over last year with a sharp increase in the high-yielding California acreage. Production of 63,039,000 bushels indicated for these States is 4 percent larger than last year's crop and 8 percent above average. Yields per acre of the commercial early crop in the South were generally satisfactory; however, yields for south Georgia and the early spring crop of the Texas Lower Valley were exceptions. Some of the California acreage was killed back by frost and the 400-bushel yield realized this year was considerably below the record yield of 455 bushels harvested in 1949.

SWEETPOTATOES: The downward trend in sweetpotato acreage was reversed in 1949 and there has been a further expansion in acreage this year. Conditions were generally favorable for transplanting and even though development has been retarded in some areas, above-average yields are indicated for most States. The 57,892,000 bushel crop now indicated is 7 percent larger than last year's production but 6 percent below average. This year's crop promises to exceed the production of each of the past three years. Sweetpotato plantings of 589,000 acres are slightly below the acreage indicated by growers' March intentions-to-plant reports. Acreage for harvest in 1950 is estimated at 584,000 acres. This is 8 percent larger than the 542,000 acres harvested in 1949 but 14 percent below average. The prospective yield per acre for 1950 is 1 bushel below the unusually high yield harvested in 1949 but 3 bushels above average.

Only in the minor producing States of Kentucky and Oklahoma is a reduction in acreage indicated for 1950. Of the principal sweetpotato producing States, the greatest expansion of acreage has been in South Carolina and Louisiana, where increases of 25 percent and 18 percent, respectively, are indicated. With acreage allotments tending to reduce the cotton and peanut acreage, growers in some areas are turning to sweetpotatoes as an alternative cash crop. Until near the end of the marketing season, prices received for the 1949 crop were satisfactory. Even though the 1949 marketing season is closing with disappointing prices in some areas, especially in Louisiana, growers' plans for 1950 were fairly well fixed before prices borke. In the Carolinas and Georgia, especially in South Carolina, marketing officals and others interested in sweetpotato production have encouraged production of this crop and much of the increased acreage in these States represents commercial plantings. In Northampton County on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, an increased number of farmers are growing sweetpotatoes commercially for the first time. Also, there has been some expansion of commercial acreage in Mississippi, particularly in Copiah County.

The New Jersey crop is a week or two late, but stands are even and vines healthy. In the North Central States, there has been ample moisture, and above-average yields are indicated for each sweetpotato producing State.

Yield prospects are also favorable in the South Atlantic States. Above-average yields are indicated for each of these States except Delaware and Maryland. A yield that equals or exceeds the 1949 yield is in prospect for each of these States except South Carolina and Georgia. In the latter State, yield prospects were reduced by a hot, dry June. During June there was also some hot, dry weather in the Eastern Shore of Virginia, but yield prospects were not seriously affected.

In the South Central States, conditions were generally favorable for transplanting, and development of the crop prior to July 1 was very good. The yield now indicated for each of these States is above average. However, in Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma, a yield somewhat lower than in 1949 is indicated. In Louisiana, vines have made excellent growth, but heavy rains have retarded "root" development in some areas.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production in the United States this year is now indicated at 12,526,000 tons, the largest crop of record. This compares with 10,197,000 tons produced last year and the previous record crop of 12,503,000 tons produced in 1947. The acreage of sugar beets planted for the 1950 crop is estimated

at 1,010,000 acres, compared with 769,000 acres planted for the 1949 crop -- an increase of 31 percent. This year's planted acreage is the largest since 1942 and represents the third year of record in which the acreage exceeded a million acres. The 1942 planted acreage totaled 1,048,000 acres and that of 1933 totaled 1,036,000 acres.

All States growing sugar beets, except Ohio, increased the planted acreage this year. The three most important producing States, California, Colorado, and Michigan, increased acreage planted by 46, 21, and 27 percent, respectively.

Spring planted beets in California were seeded earlier than usual this year and the crop is progressing well; harvest of fall planted beets is well advanced. In most other States the season has not been favorable. Cool weather delayed seeding, and frost, hail, and high winds necessitated considerable reseeding and caused some acreage abandonment. This year's harvested acreage is expected to total 924,000 acres, compared with 687,000 acres last year and the record high of 983,000 acres harvested in 1933.

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP: The acreage of sugarcane for sirup is estimated at 59,000 acres, which compares with 69,000 acres harvested in 1949. Low prices for sirup have discouraged growers, and reductions are being made in all principal States. Sugarcane acreage for sirup has declined sharply in recent years, each of the last 3 years having successively made record lows. The present estimate for 1950 is less than half that harvested during the 1930's.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: Prospective production of cane for sugar and seed is indicated at 7,597,000 tons. This compares with 6,796,000 tons in 1949 and the 10-year average of 5,915,000.

Excellent yields are indicated in both producing States. In Florida, where cane is grown under water control, the crop is making excellent progress. The season in Louisiana has been relatively wet so far and cane has made good growth. Damage from borers has been relatively small except in parts of St. Mary Parish and in scattered localities in Iberville Parish.

This year's acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed is estimated at 337,000 acres, compared with 337,700 acres last year and the 10-year average of 300,940 acres. The acreage this year is down one percent, from 300,000 acres to 297,000 acres, in Louisiana and up six percent, from 37,700 acres to 40,000 acres, in Florida.

SORGO SIRUP: The estimate of 97,000 acres of sorghum to be harvested for sirup is about 8 percent above the 90,000 acres harvested last year. Except for last year, however, it is the smallest acreage of record (1919 to date). Small increases over last year are indicated for most of the Southeastern States.

TOBACCO: Total production of all tobaccos is forecast at 1,932 million pounds for 1950. This is 2 percent below the crop of last year when 1,970 million pounds were grown. The reduction is accounted for by burley which is estimated at 499 million pounds compared with 560 million in 1949. The flue-cured

crop of 1,150 million pounds exceeds last year's production when 1,115 million pounds were harvested. Indicated production of fire-cured at 62.4 million pounds is below the 1949 crop by about 13 percent. A reduction is also shown for dark air-cured which is placed at 33.7 million pounds compared with 35.9 million last year.

The outlook for production of the classes of cigar tobaccos lacks uniformity. The crop of fillers is estimated at 71.9 million pounds compared with 68.0 in 1949. The binder crop is placed at 66.3 million pounds or 8 percent above last year. On the other hand the crop of wrappers at 13.9 million pounds is sharply down from last years record when 17.1 million pounds were grown.

In Georgia and Florida the extremely warm winter caused plants to grow too fast; blue mold damage was heavy in some plant beds; and dry weather at planting time made for general irregularity of stands. In all other areas moisture at planting time was adequate to excessive. This resulted in generally delayed setting by 10 days to 2 weeks. All setting was completed in the more northern areas by July 1. Harvesting and curing are well advanced in the type 14 area where dry weather hastened maturity. In the type 13 area priming is generally under-way.

The total acreage of all tobaccos, 1,595,800 acres, compares with 1,630,300 acres harvested in 1949. Reductions in acreage allotments from last year for burley, dark air-cured and dark fired brought about reductions in these tobaccos. The slight increase in flue-cured acreage was not sufficient to offset these reductions. The indicated acreage of flue-cured at 954,000 acres is 2 percent above the acreage harvested last year, while burley with 408,000 acres is 10 percent below that of 1949.

The acreage of fire-cured tobacco is placed at 53,700 acres compared with 60,400 acres in 1949. At 29,300 acres, dark-air-cured is 9 percent lower than the acreage harvested in 1949. The acreage of cigar fillers, estimated at 46,600 acres, is 5 percent above last year; the binder acreage, 41,100 acres, compares with 38,800 acres last year. In contrast with other classes of cigar tobacco, the acreage of wrappers was substantially reduced; the acreage is estimated at 13,000, compared with 15,600 acres in 1949.

HAY: More than 75½ million acres of hay probably will be harvested in the United States this year. This would be three-fifths of a million acres more than intended early in the spring and with the exception of 3 war years, the largest acreage on record. In some areas an extended winter feeding season drew heavily upon supplies which farmers now hope to rebuild. A probable yield of 1.37 tons per acre indicates a total production of more than 103 million tons, exceeding the 1949 crop by 4 million tons and the 1939-48 average by 3 million tons.

The increased acreage is attributed primarily to shifts from production of small grains and corn, with the need for larger reserve supplies of hay an important factor. Acreage of corn in the North Central States is down sharply and this region, accounting for about half the Nation's hay acreage, will harvest hay from nearly 3 million more acres than in 1949. An extended feeding season in these northern States because of the late spring and delayed growth of pasture grasses reduced hay stocks in many States to relatively low levels so that a large crop is needed this year. In the Northeast a dry summer in 1949 gave new seedings a poor start and winter killing was severe in some localities, but acreage of all hays, nevertheless, exceeds that of 1949. Nearly all Western States are increasing hay

acreage from a year ago while South Atlantic and South Central States generally report decreases. The acreage of alfalfa and clover-timothy for harvest is up sharply and accounts for practically all of the increase in the U. S. hay acreage.

The 1950 alfalfa hay crop is expected to be 39 and one-third million tons from 18¼ million acres. The estimated acreage is record high, exceeding last year's mark by 6 percent and the 1939-48 average by 23 percent. Last year 38,546,000 tons were harvested from 17,288,000 acres. Interest in production of alfalfa continues to grow. In South Central States a slight decline in acreage is in prospect, but in all other regions acreage increases over 1949 range from 4 to 10 percent. In such important alfalfa producing States as Wisconsin, Michigan, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa, increases are from 2 to 19 percent. Sufficient irrigation and ground water has permitted increased alfalfa acreage in most of the Western and Pacific Coast States, California having a 10 percent increase over 1949.

The acreage of clover-timothy hay for harvest is indicated to be 21 million acres, 1,800,000 acres above the previous year, but nearly 750,000 acres below the 1939-48 average. Total production of 28⅓ million tons is indicated. In the South Atlantic and South Central regions acreage of clover-timothy hay will be less than in 1949; North Atlantic States show little change. Western States indicate a 1 percent increase and North Central States an 18 percent increase over 1949.

Acreage of lespedeza hay will be about the same as last year but, with lower expected yields, less than 8 million tons of lespedeza hay probably will be cut from the 7 million acres intended for harvest. Lespedeza, which is widely grown in a broad belt extending from the South Atlantic Coast westward to Eastern Kansas and Oklahoma, is a late growing legume much used for pasture and the acreage finally cut for hay will depend on the relative need of individual farmers for hay and pasture. Reductions in acreage of peanuts again force a decrease in acreage from which peanut vines will be saved for hay. The acreage in cowpea hay is down about 8 percent, but the acreage of soybeans for hay has increased in nearly all important States.

Farmers and ranchers expect to cut slightly less wild hay acreage than in 1949. Increases in South Dakota, Kansas, Montana and Wyoming are more than offset by decreases in Minnesota, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, and Colorado. Total production of more than 12 million tons is indicated from nearly 15 million acres to be harvested. This is not much different from last year.

PASTURES: On July 1 this year farm pastures were furnishing about average feed for livestock. For the country as a whole, condition of pastures on July 1 was 85 percent of normal, the same as on that date a year ago and also equal to the 1939-48 average. Compared with a month ago, condition on July 1 was up 2 points. Pasture feed condition was mostly good to excellent in a broad area extending from the Pacific Northwest eastward through the northernmost Great Plains States, the Great Lake States, east to the Atlantic Coast, and from the Corn Belt south to the Gulf. Drought conditions which prevailed in late spring in the Southwest, persisted during June and range and pasture feed condition continued to deteriorate. Moisture supplies were short in some South Atlantic States and pastures were providing less feed than a month earlier.

In the Atlantic Seaboard States from Maryland northward, pastures furnished feed abundantly during June after getting off to a slow start in early spring. On July 1, the condition of pastures in this area was much better than on the same date a year earlier when drought conditions persisted. Compared with a month ago, New Jersey pastures had begun to deteriorate as a result of dry weather. A few scattered dry areas also existed in Maryland, New York, and coastal New England.

Dry weather in the South Atlantic States of South Carolina, Georgia, and southern Alabama caused pastures to dry up rapidly during late June in the areas affected, and the condition of pastures in these three States was from 10 to 16 points below the high condition prevailing a year ago. Beneficial rains fell over the drought areas of Florida in early July.

Pastures were mostly good to excellent from the Great Lakes States southward through the central and eastern Corn Belt States, and down to the Gulf. All States in this broad area, except Missouri, Mississippi, and Arkansas reported higher July 1 pasture feed conditions than on the same date a year earlier. Except in a few of the southern States in this group, pastures improved substantially from June 1 to July 1. Some southeastern and west central Minnesota counties were in need of rain on July 1. A dry area also existed in east Central Wisconsin and the northern section of the lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Pastures and ranges improved rapidly in the northern Great Plains States of Montana and North Dakota as almost ideal growing conditions prevailed during June. South Dakota pastures and ranges began to suffer from dry weather in late June, but were still furnishing fairly good feed on July 1. Ranges and pastures in western Nebraska were dry on July 1, as were pastures in the western half of Kansas. Ranges and pastures in Oklahoma and Texas were generally good during June, but new growth had been checked by late June in some areas and grasses were beginning to cure. The reported July 1 pasture condition in the last four States named was well below the high condition prevailing a year earlier and except for Texas, also below average.

Drought conditions persisted in the Southwest and southern Rocky Mountain States. In New Mexico, the condition of pastures on July 1 averaged 39 percent of normal which except for July 1, 1934, is the lowest for the date in records covering almost 70 years. In Colorado, the average condition of pastures was the lowest reported since 1934 and otherwise the lowest in about 65 years record. A forced movement of livestock out of southeast Colorado was reported in late June as a result of the short pastures and ranges in that area. The reported condition of pastures on July 1, for Arizona, Utah, and Nevada was well below average and a year earlier. Prospects for late summer and fall grazing in this broad area are very poor.

Rainfall accompanied by reasonably cool weather promoted fairly rapid development of pasture feed in Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The reported July 1 condition for all three of these States was above last month and the same date a year earlier. The reported condition was slightly below average, however.

Washington dairymen were reported using portable sprinklers to help maintain good pasture growth. The reported condition for California was down slightly from June 1, but was well above the condition reported a year earlier. Native pasture feed has matured at lower elevations, but in general the supply of grass for late summer and fall grazing is adequate. Irrigated pastures in California are good.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: With the seasonal peak of milk flow coming a little later than last year, milk production on United States farms during June exceeded that of 1949 by about 2 percent. Output for the month is estimated at 12.6 billion pounds, less than in June of either 1945 or 1947, but higher than in any other month in 22 years of record. Excellent green feed from pasture coupled with moderate temperatures favored a heavy rate of milk production per cow by the National closely culled herds.

In the past 3 years, milk output for June has just about kept pace with population growth. The June 1950 per capita production averaged 2.78 pounds per day compared with 2.77 pounds in both 1948 and 1949. Except for these 2 years, however, production per capita was the smallest for June since 1934, and was about 10 percent below the 1942 peak for the month.

June milk production this year, in terms of usual seasonal relationships, was equivalent to an annual production rate of about 120 billion pounds. Milk production in the first half of 1950 totaled 62.9 billion pounds, about 1 ½ billion pounds more than the same period last year and only a little less than in the first half of 1945, the year in which United States milk production reached its all-time peak of 121.5 billion pounds.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on July 1 averaged 19.71 pounds per day, a new high record for the date. In the North Central States, where pastures developed late this year, lush green feed was well maintained through June and milk production showed much less than the usual drop from June 1 to July 1. In the North Atlantic area, production per cow continued somewhat above a year ago, but on July 1 was only 7 percent higher than the 1939-48 average as compared with 18 to 24 percent above average for the first 4 months this year. Hot, dry weather in parts of the South tended to reduce milk flow, especially in States in the lower Atlantic, eastern Gulf, and southern Great Plains areas. In the South Atlantic region of States, production per cow on July 1 was about the same as a year ago, and in the South Central group it was 5 percent below. In both of these southern regions, production per cow was substantially above the 10-year average for July 1. In the Western group of States, milk production per cow was favored by improved pastures in more northerly areas and continued a little above a year ago and well above average.

The percentage of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported in production on July 1 averaged 76.7 percent, compared with a range of 77.2 to 77.4 percent for the same date in the past 3 years, and the 1939-48 average of 76.8 percent for July 1. In the Atlantic Coast and Western regions, the seasonal down-turn in percentage of cows milked came a month earlier than usual this year, following an unusually high level of percentage milked in earlier months. In the West North Central States, the July 1 average was the highest since 1941, but in the South Central States the percentage milked was the lowest on record for the date.

In the States of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and California, June milk production established a new high record for the month. In Kentucky and Tennessee, milk output was second to that in June 1949, and in several other States, including New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Alabama and Utah this June's production has been exceeded in only 1 or 2 years. On the other hand, in Oklahoma, farm milk production was the smallest for the month in 21 years of record, and in Illinois, Minnesota, Idaho, and Washington, it was below both

average and last year. Wisconsin's June output of 1,721 million pounds topped all States and was followed by Minnesota with 880 million pounds, and Iowa 630 million pounds.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State	June average 1939-48	June 1949	May 1950	June 1950	State	June average 1939-48	June 1949	May 1950	June 1950
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	93	101	109	100	Ky.	220	253	237	247
Pa.	493	541	600	559	Tenn.	214	247	242	245
Ohio	528	573	561	572	Ala.	125	133	135	135
Ind.	353	360	343	353	Miss.	140	140	147	142
Ill.	552	533	529	520	Okla.	272	223	229	214
Mich.	562	588	584	598	Tex.	428	378	400	394
Wis.	1,660	1,743	1,725	1,721	Mont.	81	65	60	67
Minn.	946	900	932	880	Idaho	136	126	124	125
Iowa	723	627	616	630	Utah	65	66	69	70
Mo.	406	464	454	467	Wash.	222	214	217	210
N.Dak.	272	227	200	236	Oreg.	156	146	149	149
Kans.	315	276	286	289	Calif.	504	549	600	576
Va.	164	197	196	205	Other States	2,465	2,490	2,020	2,716
N.C.	134	156	158	159	U.S.	12,283	12,372	11,981	12,636
S.C.	54	56	59	57					

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,168,000,000 eggs in June--5 percent more than in June last year and 7 percent more than the 1939-48 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Central, where production decreased 2 percent. Increases from a year ago were 13 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central, 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Egg production during the first half of this year was 34,489,000,000 eggs -- 6 percent more than in 1949 and 12 percent above the average.

Rate of egg production in June was 16.15 eggs per layer, a record high rate for the month, compared with 16.05 last year and the average of 15.30. The rate reached new highs in the West North Central and Western States. It was above the rate of last year in all parts of the country, except the South Atlantic and South Central States, where decreases were 1 and 3 percent respectively. Rate per layer on hand during the first half of this year was 94.1 eggs compared with 93.8 last year and the average of 86.0 eggs.

There were about 320,067,000 layers in farm flocks in June -- 5 percent more than in June last year and 2 percent above the average. Layers were up from last year in all parts of the country. Increases were 9 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the East North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States. The decrease in the number of layers from June 1 to July 1 was about 5 percent, the same as last year, compared with the average of 6 percent.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Chicks and young chickens on farms July 1 are estimated at 490,260,000, the smallest number on this date since 1937 -- 11 percent less than a year ago and 16 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on July 1 were smaller than a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases were 19 percent in the South Central, 16 percent in the South Atlantic, 12 percent in the West, 9 percent in the West North Central, 7 percent in the East North Central and 6 percent in the North Atlantic States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JULY 1							
			Thousands				
1939-48 (Av.)	39,073	59,784	88,370	28,480	60,704	28,574	304,985
1949	42,595	58,401	84,811	28,400	54,688	29,680	298,575
1950	46,463	60,939	89,896	28,891	54,554	31,053	311,796
CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, JULY 1							
			Thousands				
1939-48 (Av.)	68,615	121,757	185,479	57,060	105,068	42,428	580,407
1949	70,248	114,624	172,132	52,333	97,552	43,864	550,753
1950	65,912	106,509	155,970	44,013	79,474	38,382	490,260
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, JULY 1							
			Number				
1939-48 (Av.)	51.9	50.0	49.2	42.1	41.2	50.9	47.6
1949	50.4	52.5	53.7	44.7	43.9	53.9	50.4
1950	53.4	53.0	53.5	44.0	42.3	53.7	50.6

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-June averaged 30.1 cents per dozen compared with last year's record June high of 44.1 cents. Egg prices increased 0.5 cents during the month ended June 15 compared with 0.7 cents last year and with the average increase of 1.0 cents. Shell egg markets were steady to firm during June. Prices tended upward particularly on top grade eggs.

Farmers received an average price of 22.1 cents per pound live weight for chickens sold in mid-June. This was 0.4 cents below the May price and 4.0 cents below last year's June price. Markets were irregular during June. Fowl prices advanced in the Central and Southern areas, declined on the Pacific Coast and were unchanged on Eastern Markets. Roasters prices were weak and lower. Smaller sizes of broilers and fryers were moderately higher on the Eastern markets, but for larger sizes the trend was lower, with largest declines on the Pacific Coast. Supplies of poultry during the month were liberal.

Turkey prices on June 15 averaged 28.8 cents per pound live weight compared with 33.4 cents a year ago. Marketing of breeder hens is about complete. The first of the 1950 turkey crop began arriving on the larger markets.

The mid-June cost of feed for a United States farm poultry ration was $3.61 per 100 pounds compared with $3.43 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships continue to be less favorable than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929-50

Year	Corn, all	Oats	Barley	Sorghums (including sirup)	Wheat		
					Winter	Spring	All
	Thousand acres						
1929	97,805	38,153	13,564	8,378	41,241	22,151	63,392
1930	101,465	39,847	12,629	8,862	41,111	21,526	62,637
1931	106,866	40,193	11,181	10,281	43,488	14,216	57,704
1932	110,577	41,700	13,206	11,158	36,101	21,750	57,851
1933	105,918	36,528	9,641	11,788	30,348	19,076	49,424
1934	92,193	29,455	6,577	11,724	34,683	8,664	43,347
1935	95,974	40,109	12,436	14,620	33,602	17,703	51,305
1936	93,154	33,654	8,329	10,762	37,944	11,181	49,125
1937	93,930	35,542	9,969	11,741	47,075	17,094	64,169
1938	92,160	36,042	10,610	14,272	49,567	19,630	69,197
1939	88,279	33,460	12,739	15,679	37,681	14,988	52,669
1940	86,429	35,431	13,525	19,370	36,095	17,178	53,273
1941	85,357	38,161	14,276	17,905	39,778	16,157	55,935
1942	87,367	38,197	16,958	15,004	36,020	13,753	49,773
1943	92,060	38,914	14,900	16,413	34,563	16,792	51,355
1944	94,014	39,672	12,301	18,038	41,125	18,624	59,749
1945	88,079	41,933	10,465	14,751	46,989	18,131	65,120
1946	88,489	43,205	10,411	13,834	48,350	18,725	67,075
1947	83,932	38,451	11,014	11,330	54,835	19,554	74,389
1948	86,067	40,198	11,987	13,176	53,515	19,502	73,017
1949	86,735	40,560	9,879	11,490	55,453	21,298	76,751
1950 1/	83,091	42,765	11,233	15,060	43,104	17,409	60,513

Year	Rye	Rice	Flaxseed	Cotton	All hay	Tobacco
	Thousand acres					
1929	3,138	860	3,049	43,232	69,531	1,980.0
1930	3,646	966	3,780	42,444	67,947	2,124.2
1931	3,159	965	2,431	38,704	68,160	1,988.1
1932	3,350	874	1,988	35,891	70,412	1,404.6
1933	2,405	798	1,341	29,383	68,439	1,739.4
1934	1,921	812	1,002	26,866	65,387	1,273.1
1935	4,066	817	2,126	27,509	68,550	1,439.1
1936	2,694	981	1,125	29,755	67,732	1,440.9
1937	3,825	1,099	927	33,623	66,001	1,752.8
1938	4,087	1,076	905	24,248	68,175	1,600.7
1939	3,822	1,045	2,171	23,805	69,243	1,999.7
1940	3,204	1,069	3,182	23,861	73,058	1,410.2
1941	3,573	1,214	3,266	22,236	73,136	1,306.5
1942	3,792	1,457	4,408	22,602	74,827	1,377.3
1943	2,652	1,472	5,691	21,610	77,004	1,458.0
1944	2,132	1,480	2,610	19,651	77,541	1,751.1
1945	1,856	1,494	3,785	17,083	77,017	1,822.5
1946	1,607	1,574	2,432	17,674	74,173	1,963.4
1947	2,010	1,693	4,030	21,380	75,489	1,852.7
1948	2,096	1,781	4,859	22,921	73,208	1,554.6
1949	1,558	1,821	4,880	27,230	72,835	1,630.3
1950 1/	1,852	1,607	3,738	---	75,686	1,595.8

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

HARVESTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, UNITED STATES, 1929-50 (Continued)

Year	Beans, dry edible	Peas, dry field	Soybeans grown alone	Soybeans for beans	Cowpeas grown alone	Peanuts grown alone	Sugar beets
	Thousand acres						
1929	1,845	192	2,429	708	1,214	1,627	688
1930	2,160	229	3,072	1,074	1,357	1,433	776
1931	1,947	241	3,835	1,141	2,095	1,773	713
1932	1,431	219	3,704	1,001	3,023	2,042	764
1933	1,729	258	3,537	1,044	2,487	1,717	983
1934	1,461	277	5,764	1,556	2,713	2,015	770
1935	1,865	320	6,966	2,915	2,342	1,972	763
1936	1,626	236	6,127	2,359	3,373	2,127	776
1937	1,695	227	6,332	2,586	3,648	1,967	753
1938	1,643	165	7,318	3,035	3,296	2,236	925
1939	1,679	169	9,565	4,315	3,168	2,563	918
1940	1,903	247	10,487	4,807	3,357	2,599	912
1941	2,019	291	10,068	5,889	3,770	2,451	755
1942	1,925	493	13,696	9,894	3,382	4,329	954
1943	2,362	795	14,191	10,397	2,223	4,775	550
1944	1,996	719	13,118	10,232	1,560	3,831	555
1945	1,485	518	13,007	10,661	1,477	3,844	713
1946	1,616	498	11,662	9,806	1,215	3,917	802
1947	1,759	520	12,956	11,212	1,138	4,112	881
1948	1,916	292	11,843	10,430	1,117	3,920	694
1949	1,852	335	11,409	9,912	1,177	2,882	687
1950 1/	1,571	215	14,542	12,937	1,152	2,647	924

Year	Sorgo for sirup	Sugarcane, all	Potatoes	Sweet-potatoes	52 crops harvested 2/	52 crops planted or grown 2/
	Thousand acres					
1929	143	314.0	3,030.2	647	355,295	363,028
1930	190	314.5	3,138.9	670	359,896	369,550
1931	313	310.4	3,489.5	854	355,818	370,589
1932	354	365.9	3,568.2	1,059	361,794	375,471
1933	360	375.8	3,422.6	907	330,850	373,124
1934	330	413.6	3,599.2	959	294,736	338,965
1935	285	427.4	3,468.8	944	336,050	361,809
1936	245	402.2	2,959.9	769	313,845	360,239
1937	210	450.2	3,054.9	768	338,452	363,020
1938	197	446.9	2,870.1	793	338,445	354,266
1939	189	418.9	2,812.8	728.0	321,884	342,645
1940	186	369.7	2,832.1	647.7	331,506	347,826
1941	176	398.7	2,692.6	730.9	335,310	347,655
1942	221	429.9	2,670.8	687.0	339,307	351,320
1943	207	431.9	3,239.0	856.6	347,771	361,534
1944	187	412.3	2,785.6	726.0	352,538	365,168
1945	159	423.4	2,700.2	671.2	346,510	356,910
1946	177	430.8	2,598.5	676.1	344,991	354,750
1947	161	433.2	2,100.9	593.9	349,018	358,644
1948	110	413.6	2,109.3	515.5	352,397	363,788
1949	90	406.7	1,901.3	541.9	356,302	369,660
1950 1/	97	396.0	1,826.5	584.1	339,186	356,772

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes the principal crops (as revised) in addition to various minor crops as shown on pages 15 and 16 in the report "Prospective Plantings for 1950", issued March 20, 1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1949 AND 1950

State	Winter wheat 1/		All spring wheat		Durum wheat		Other spring wheat		All wheat	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Thousand acres									
N.Y.	425	425	4	4	—	—	4	4	429	429
N.J.	107	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	109
Pa.	936	899	—	—	—	—	—	—	936	899
Ohio	2,377	2,139	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,377	2,139
Ind.	1,775	1,509	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,775	1,509
Ill.	2,048	1,597	9	7	—	—	9	7	2,057	1,604
Mich.	1,303	1,186	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,303	1,186
Wis.	29	29	86	64	—	—	86	64	115	93
Minn.	85	76	1,215	929	97	102	1,118	827	1,300	1,005
Iowa	430	275	16	10	—	—	16	10	446	285
Mo.	2,125	1,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,125	1,764
N.Dak.	—	—	10,942	8,714	3,236	2,395	7,706	6,319	10,942	8,714
S.Dak.	293	328	4,075	3,132	360	346	3,715	2,786	4,368	3,460
Nebr.	4,596	3,999	90	63	—	—	90	63	4,686	4,062
Kans.	16,244	13,807	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,244	13,807
Del.	68	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	63
Md.	386	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	386	351
Va.	507	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	507	446
W.Va.	93	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	82
N.C.	512	471	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	471
S.C.	203	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	173
Ga.	205	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	205	172
Ky.	420	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	420	370
Tenn.	327	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	327	294
Ala.	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14
Miss.	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11
Ark.	37	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	33
Okla.	7,552	6,117	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,552	6,117
Tex.	7,697	6,235	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,697	6,235
Mont.	1,676	1,508	4,230	3,807	—	—	4,230	3,807	5,906	5,315
Idaho	1,038	934	559	559	—	—	559	559	1,597	1,493
Wyo.	311	286	92	82	—	—	92	82	403	368
Colo.	3,402	2,892	220	154	—	—	220	154	3,622	3,046
N.Mex.	531	520	23	26	—	—	23	26	554	546
Ariz.	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Utah	366	359	75	65	—	—	75	65	441	424
Nev.	6	6	19	21	—	—	19	21	25	27
Wash.	2,551	2,219	607	492	—	—	607	492	3,158	2,711
Oreg.	910	764	297	238	—	—	297	238	1,207	1,002
Calif.	740	666	—	—	—	—	—	—	740	666
U.S.	62,372	53,158	22,559	18,367	3,693	2,843	18,866	15,524	84,931	71,525

1/ Acreage seeded in preceding fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1949 AND 1950

State	Corn, all		Oats 1/		Barley 1/		Potatoes 1/		Sweetpotatoes	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Thousand acres									
Maine	11	15	107	107	5	5	149	130	—	—
N.H.	12	12	12	12	--	--	4.3	3.8	—	—
Vt.	57	64	76	89	1	1	6.1	5.1	—	—
Mass.	37	38	16	14	—	—	13.9	13.1	—	—
R.I.	7	8	3	3	--	--	5.8	5.1	—	—
Conn.	45	46	17	16	--	--	12.8	11.5	—	—
N.Y.	712	755	851	860	78	78	130	120	—	—
N.J.	182	182	52	48	14	18	47	44	16	17
Pa.	1,382	1,354	863	810	136	163	104	97	—	—
Ohio	3,627	3,373	1,373	1,181	17	37	38	39	—	—
Ind.	4,770	4,293	1,502	1,487	22	26	20	19	1.1	1.1
Ill.	9,280	8,166	3,986	4,106	32	43	10	9	2	2
Mich.	1,798	1,708	1,614	1,517	129	120	107	97	—	—
Wis.	2,621	2,569	3,030	2,969	189	215	81	76	—	—
Minn.	5,682	5,171	5,027	5,278	1,097	1,316	105	100	—	—
Iowa	11,326	9,740	6,417	6,674	32	56	11	9	1.5	1.5
Mo.	4,396	4,264	2,121	2,291	100	100	19.3	17	6	6
N.Dak.	1,239	1,313	1,858	2,081	1,852	2,167	113	113	—	—
S.Dak.	4,101	3,814	3,102	3,536	1,235	1,272	18	16	—	—
Nebr.	7,438	6,694	2,489	2,937	381	442	53	51	—	—
Kans.	2,398	2,624	1,034	1,365	266	598	12.2	12.2	1.5	1.5
Del.	146	145	7	7	13	13	3.5	4.5	.9	1.1
Md.	485	470	54	55	85	89	13.8	12.8	9	9
Va.	1,151	1,128	192	196	93	97	54	56	24	26
W.Va.	270	259	83	73	14	17	20	18	—	—
N.C.	2,192	2,214	495	515	42	43	61	60	52	54
S.C.	1,412	1,525	721	786	27	29	15	18	48	60
Ga.	3,335	3,566	832	915	6	5	18	18	69	72
Fla.	698	719	137	123	--	—	23.3	26.1	14	15
Ky.	2,396	2,252	187	176	89	96	30	27	11	10
Tenn.	2,153	2,153	349	325	83	87	25	23	21	21
Ala.	2,783	2,978	277	263	3	3	33	35	55	57
Miss.	2,182	2,357	302	302	3	2	16	15	42	46
Ark.	1,237	1,460	406	361	7	6	26	23	14	14
La.	834	892	163	114	--	--	21.5	20	88	102
Okla.	1,385	1,343	963	1,146	108	160	11.5	9.5	6	5
Tex.	2,599	3,171	1,456	1,805	172	172	38	32	56	56
Mont.	211	234	385	439	611	837	16	15.2	—	—
Idaho	35	36	203	229	305	366	145	148	—	—
Wyo.	66	78	166	201	192	204	11.5	11.0	—	—
Colo.	706	650	253	248	875	875	67	64	—	—
N.Mex.	139	118	46	50	35	42	3.0	2.0	—	—
Ariz.	37	39	28	35	180	198	4.5	5.0	—	—
Utah	26	25	51	49	133	137	15.8	14.9	—	—
Nev.	3	3	12	12	30	29	1.8	1.8	—	—
Wash.	17	15	218	235	107	278	36	38	—	—
Oreg.	31	28	443	425	326	453	42	40	—	—
Calif.	72	90	547	602	2,083	2,291	111	121	10	12
U.S.	87,910	84,151	44,525	47,058	11,208	13,186	1,923.6	1,846.6	548.0	589.2

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGE OF CROPS, 1949 AND 1950

State	Flaxseed 1/		Rice		Beans, dry edible		Peas, dry field		Sugar beets	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Thousand acres									
Maine	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—
N.Y.	—	—	—	—	162	136	—	—	—	—
Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	30
Ill.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Mich.	8	5	—	—	529	481	—	—	96	122
Wis.	17	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Minn.	1,691	1,184	—	—	1	1	7	4	2/	2/
Iowa	105	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Mo.	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.Dak.	1,851	1,758	—	—	—	—	3	3	2/	2/
S.Dak.	773	533	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Nebr.	—	—	—	—	87	74	—	—	40	61
Kans.	37	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Ark.	—	—	405	332	—	—	—	—	—	—
La.	—	—	605	563	—	—	—	—	—	—
Okla.	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tex.	360	245	531	478	—	—	—	—	2/	2/
Mont.	95	76	—	—	25	19	8	6	65	67
Idaho	—	—	—	—	151	134	95	57	67	98
Wyo.	2	1	—	—	93	71	2	2	30	36
Colo.	—	—	—	—	307	276	30	24	126	152
N.Mex.	—	—	—	—	145	87	—	—	2/	2/
Ariz.	44	14	—	—	12	11	—	—	—	—
Utah	—	—	—	—	13	11	—	—	29	39
Wash.	2	1	—	—	6	13	187	116	2/	2/
Oreg.	9	2	—	—	—	—	18	13	2/	2/
Calif.	197	61	298	250	363	323	17	9	1/150	1/219
Other States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	155	186
U.S.	5,199	4,003	1,839	1,623	1,900	1,642	367	234	769	1,010

1/ Includes acreage planted in preceding fall.

2/ Included in "Other States".

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	310	417	413	24.8	28.0	28.0	7,768	11,676	11,564
N.J.	60	83	78	22.6	24.0	24.0	1,355	1,992	1,872
Pa.	882	918	872	20.4	23.0	22.5	18,087	21,114	19,620
Ohio	1,931	2,353	2,094	22.8	25.5	23.0	44,385	60,002	48,162
Ind.	1,399	1,757	1,434	19.8	22.5	21.0	28,188	39,532	30,114
Ill.	1,416	2,007	1,405	19.2	24.5	19.0	27,949	49,172	26,695
Mich.	894	1,297	1,141	23.6	27.0	24.5	21,544	35,019	27,954
Wis.	35	27	24	19.7	22.5	20.5	687	608	492
Minn.	125	81	66	18.9	18.0	17.0	2,374	1,458	1,122
Iowa	201	400	248	20.0	19.0	21.0	4,126	7,600	5,208
Mo.	1,342	1,946	1,479	16.1	18.0	16.5	22,358	35,028	24,404
S.Dak.	204	224	231	14.0	12.5	12.0	3,059	2,800	2,772
Nebr.	3,183	3,677	3,799	18.5	14.5	20.0	60,717	53,316	75,980
Kans.	11,659	14,279	11,874	16.0	11.5	14.5	188,510	164,208	172,173
Del.	64	65	61	19.1	18.5	20.0	1,228	1,202	1,220
Md.	350	362	328	19.4	19.0	19.0	6,817	6,878	6,232
Va.	489	472	425	16.3	18.5	18.5	7,998	8,732	7,862
W.Va.	94	77	70	17.1	19.5	20.0	1,588	1,502	1,400
N.C.	450	445	423	15.1	13.0	15.0	6,809	5,785	6,345
S.C.	233	193	168	13.8	10.0	13.0	3,185	1,930	2,184
Ga.	195	190	162	12.3	12.0	12.5	2,419	2,280	2,025
Ky.	348	301	256	15.0	17.5	16.5	5,260	5,268	4,224
Tenn.	345	300	279	13.7	14.5	14.0	4,729	4,350	3,906
Ala.	13	12	12	13.9	15.0	15.5	188	180	186
Miss.	11	12	8	24.7	22.0	22.0	254	264	176
Ark.	30	26	19	12.7	15.0	14.5	386	390	276
Okla.	5,080	6,825	4,846	13.8	13.0	8.5	71,156	88,725	41,191
Tex.	4,463	7,093	2,695	12.4	14.5	8.0	56,350	102,848	21,560
Mont.	1,311	1,348	1,213	20.3	18.0	18.0	26,748	24,264	21,834
Idaho	690	995	886	25.6	22.5	22.5	17,690	22,388	19,935
Wyo.	164	296	255	18.6	21.5	18.0	3,180	6,364	4,590
Colo.	1,480	2,675	2,006	19.0	17.0	17.0	29,712	45,475	34,102
N.Mex.	317	381	80	11.3	12.0	5.0	3,665	4,572	400
Ariz.	27	28	28	21.4	25.0	22.0	583	700	616
Utah	214	355	330	20.3	19.5	16.0	4,370	6,922	5,280
Nev.	5	6	6	27.8	30.0	22.0	147	180	132
Wash.	1,571	2,141	2,055	28.2	22.5	27.0	44,675	48,172	55,485
Oreg.	680	769	715	25.7	22.5	25.5	17,540	17,302	18,232
Calif.	631	620	620	17.7	18.5	21.0	11,037	11,470	13,020
U.S.	42,895	55,453	43,104	17.5	16.3	16.7	758,821	901,668	720,545

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	4	4	4	19.4	21.0	20.0	89	84	80
Ill.	11	9	7	21.6	23.0	22.0	225	207	154
Wis.	50	85	65	21.2	22.5	24.0	1,095	1,912	1,512
Minn.	1,094	1,105	807	17.3	15.5	14.0	18,809	17,128	11,298
Iowa	14	16	10	17.2	16.0	18.0	233	256	180
N.Dak.	6,734	7,374	6,047	15.1	10.5	11.5	102,415	77,427	69,540
S.Dak.	2,552	3,512	2,563	12.5	8.0	9.0	32,673	28,096	23,067
Nebr.	86	84	52	12.7	13.0	9.0	1,018	1,092	468
Mont.	2,603	3,792	3,602	15.5	10.5	17.0	40,301	39,816	61,234
Idaho	389	542	542	30.6	29.0	30.0	11,958	15,718	16,260
Wyo.	81	82	68	16.4	17.5	12.0	1,317	1,435	816
Colo.	152	209	136	17.4	19.5	13.0	2,535	4,076	1,768
N.Mex.	20	21	21	14.3	17.5	15.0	290	368	315
Utah	65	73	61	32.1	34.5	31.0	2,080	2,518	1,891
Nev.	12	18	20	27.7	31.0	25.0	345	558	500
Wash.	726	566	475	22.0	16.5	23.0	15,627	9,339	10,925
Oreg.	187	281	225	23.3	21.0	24.0	4,366	5,901	5,400
U.S.	14,805	17,773	14,703	15.9	11.6	14.0	235,738	205,931	205,408

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	56	95	100	17.0	15.5	13.0	926	1,472	1,300
N.Dak.	2,171	3,092	2,288	15.0	11.0	11.5	31,813	34,012	26,312
S.Dak.	309	338	318	13.3	10.0	9.5	4,014	3,380	3,021
3 States	2,535	3,525	2,706	14.8	11.0	11.3	36,753	38,864	30,633

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter: Hard red	Winter: Soft red	Spring: Hard red	Spring: Durum 1/	White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Thousand bushels					
Av.1939-48	483,080	198,744	202,612	37,390	109,485	1,031,312
1949	546,338	259,709	173,091	39,487	127,838	1,146,463
1950 2/	424,199	200,407	171,728	31,370	128,882	956,586

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated July 1, 1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested: 1949	Acreage For harvest: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	13	11	15	38.9	42.0	41.0	509	462	615
N.H.	13	12	12	41.6	44.0	44.0	538	528	528
Vt.	62	57	64	39.4	45.0	44.0	2,436	2,565	2,816
Mass.	40	37	38	42.4	41.0	45.0	1,693	1,517	1,710
R.I.	8	7	8	38.9	38.0	44.0	315	266	352
Conn.	48	45	46	42.1	40.0	43.0	2,039	1,800	1,978
N.Y.	671	705	747	36.1	42.0	42.0	24,241	29,610	31,374
N.J.	189	181	181	40.7	45.0	48.0	7,676	8,145	8,688
Pa.	1,343	1,378	1,350	41.2	46.5	46.0	55,274	64,077	62,100
Ohio	3,436	3,617	3,364	48.3	56.0	56.0	166,283	202,552	188,384
Ind.	4,292	4,751	4,272	48.2	52.0	53.0	207,605	247,052	226,416
Ill.	8,332	9,252	8,109	50.0	56.0	53.0	417,760	518,112	429,777
Mich.	1,656	1,790	1,700	34.2	48.0	39.0	56,482	85,920	66,300
Wis.	2,465	2,596	2,544	42.0	50.0	45.0	103,589	129,800	114,480
Minn.	5,087	5,648	5,140	42.2	44.0	44.0	214,392	248,512	226,160
Iowa	10,226	11,303	9,721	51.6	49.0	54.0	527,548	553,847	524,934
Mo.	4,241	4,243	4,201	32.2	41.0	43.0	137,551	173,963	180,643
N.Dak.	1,143	1,198	1,246	22.1	19.5	20.0	25,303	23,361	24,920
S.Dak.	3,444	3,944	3,707	25.2	21.0	28.0	88,607	82,824	103,796
Nebr.	7,460	7,364	6,628	25.6	32.5	33.0	194,409	239,330	218,724
Kans.	2,886	2,524	2,549	22.3	29.0	29.0	64,779	73,196	73,921
Del.	140	146	143	28.6	30.0	29.0	3,992	4,380	4,147
Md.	471	483	469	35.0	38.0	36.0	16,522	18,354	16,884
Va.	1,251	1,140	1,117	30.8	47.0	45.0	38,031	53,580	50,265
W.Va.	351	267	259	34.5	44.0	38.0	11,945	11,748	9,842
N.C.	2,298	2,159	2,181	24.2	35.0	35.5	55,385	75,565	77,426
S.C.	1,544	1,404	1,516	16.6	22.5	19.0	25,394	31,590	28,804
Ga.	3,606	3,300	3,531	12.6	18.0	14.0	44,857	59,400	49,434
Fla.	712	691	712	10.6	13.0	13.5	7,527	8,983	9,612
Ky.	2,442	2,367	2,225	30.6	37.5	35.0	74,129	88,762	77,875
Tenn.	2,432	2,120	2,120	26.5	32.5	33.0	64,072	68,900	69,960
Ala.	3,062	2,736	2,955	14.7	21.0	21.0	44,408	57,456	62,055
Miss.	2,623	2,075	2,282	16.9	23.0	25.0	43,725	47,725	57,050
Ark.	1,713	1,182	1,418	18.7	24.0	24.0	31,598	28,368	34,032
La.	1,233	802	866	15.8	23.0	23.0	19,208	18,446	19,918
Okla.	1,591	1,336	1,283	17.9	22.0	21.0	28,171	29,392	26,943
Tex.	3,990	2,587	3,130	16.1	22.5	21.0	64,272	58,208	65,730
Mont.	184	185	224	16.8	8.5	18.0	3,119	1,572	4,032
Idaho	37	34	35	44.2	47.0	45.0	1,644	1,598	1,575
Wyo.	98	62	75	14.7	17.5	17.0	1,402	1,085	1,275
Colo.	802	679	611	18.0	25.5	21.0	14,122	17,314	12,831
N.Mex.	171	135	101	14.0	16.0	13.0	2,403	2,160	1,313
Ariz.	33	35	37	10.6	12.0	10.0	352	420	370
Utah	24	25	24	30.1	36.0	33.0	725	900	792
Nev.	3	3	3	30.8	30.0	28.0	89	90	84
Wash.	24	17	15	44.9	52.0	47.0	1,006	884	705
Oreg.	44	30	27	34.7	36.5	36.0	1,502	1,095	972
Calif.	72	72	90	32.2	33.0	34.0	2,307	2,376	3,060
U.S.	88,007	86,735	83,091	32.9	38.9	38.2	2,900,932	3,377,790	3,175,602

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1

State	Corn for grain			Oats			Old wheat		
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	9	2	6	638	380	519	---	---	---
N.H.	17	6	7	45	24	28	---	---	---
Vt.	18	10	13	194	222	130	---	---	---
Mass.	52	49	55	21	30	20	---	---	---
R.I.	9	7	8	3	3	3	---	---	---
Conn.	70	50	58	17	26	29	---	---	---
N.Y.	1,150	2,461	2,376	4,595	4,531	3,163	789	996	764
N.J.	1,486	2,046	1,487	218	201	239	108	106	120
Pa.	9,203	17,156	15,708	3,916	4,955	3,448	1,542	1,377	1,584
Ohio	32,813	67,683	50,290	6,170	7,573	6,243	2,544	1,729	1,500
Ind.	46,556	97,965	77,476	5,770	6,210	7,257	1,289	763	593
Ill.	113,085	218,746	176,812	17,024	23,542	15,209	1,033	1,026	494
Mich.	9,994	16,653	26,243	9,476	8,501	9,639	2,382	1,814	1,576
Wis.	10,975	16,444	24,087	18,416	21,445	17,983	464	610	605
Minn.	45,489	92,222	100,540	30,032	41,268	30,306	4,315	1,199	2,407
Iowa	197,396	311,657	276,483	33,347	52,035	38,116	675	259	314
Mo.	32,158	66,320	52,314	6,978	7,775	5,622	1,330	1,178	1,576
N.Dak.	1,345	3,866	3,583	18,490	22,897	12,062	23,098	16,915	18,945
S.Dak.	20,406	51,639	31,235	18,025	33,361	14,277	7,243	8,063	7,883
Nebr.	55,337	126,638	102,145	9,917	15,276	8,452	6,706	2,075	2,448
Kans.	12,636	28,732	18,960	4,552	5,262	2,273	12,668	4,627	4,926
Del.	916	795	426	6	8	7	20	10	6
Md.	3,022	3,145	2,351	142	188	143	169	121	138
Va.	6,911	11,455	8,453	326	685	418	548	506	306
W.Va.	2,085	3,398	2,384	300	348	273	205	298	210
N.C.	12,268	15,996	14,686	746	677	722	503	302	260
S.C.	5,155	5,472	5,520	632	425	495	85	67	39
Ga.	8,334	8,411	9,149	560	275	369	118	60	46
Fla.	708	532	855	0	0	0	---	---	---
Ky.	13,498	27,449	14,714	227	275	200	190	52	53
Tenn.	11,823	18,807	11,409	298	393	413	166	161	65
Ala.	7,722	11,085	7,529	268	402	296	9	5	2
Miss.	6,010	9,448	6,067	384	330	138	1/ 6	9	3
Ark.	4,324	6,374	3,015	453	552	232	17	16	4
La.	1,829	2,315	1,963	156	179	59	---	---	---
Okla.	2,689	3,759	2,274	2,795	1,993	1,397	2,872	990	2,218
Tex.	6,260	4,681	5,704	3,312	1,139	3,402	1,575	591	2,057
Mont.	115	44	7	3,738	3,193	1,699	14,242	14,058	6,408
Idaho	230	171	120	1,008	630	896	2,762	2,156	762
Wyo.	79	22	17	866	871	876	771	366	936
Colo.	1,617	1,085	1,426	1,025	931	1,569	2,677	1,938	2,478
N.Mex.	342	180	329	81	104	94	272	174	296
Ariz.	67	62	61	11	16	13	9	6	14
Utah	8	1	1	254	123	275	679	522	661
Nev.	1	---	---	31	18	18	42	28	37
Wash.	34	41	27	875	629	613	1,551	793	1,150
Oreg.	110	75	83	1,018	600	1,220	1,350	1,048	696
Calif.	16	11	12	26	0	0	420	158	80
U.S.	686,376	1,255,166	1,058,468	207,382	270,501	190,855	97,448	67,172	64,660

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1-CONTINUED

State	Old Barley			Old Rye			Soybeans		
	Average 1940-48	1949	1950	Average 1940-48	1949	1950	Average 1943-48	1949	1950
	Thousand bushels								
Maine	13	18	16	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	11	6	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	506	358	180	31	24	10	46	8	9
N.J.	17	30	52	18	11	5	29	22	16
Pa.	326	393	702	89	30	24	47	31	30
Ohio	76	65	37	84	29	11	1,015	1,024	721
Ind.	91	34	38	136	42	32	1,103	802	1,161
Ill.	258	87	106	56	25	45	2,287	3,220	2,478
Mich.	908	806	570	140	218	186	153	57	94
Wis.	2,271	930	767	451	243	215	40	23	20
Minn.	6,311	5,120	1,528	820	287	230	314	781	310
Iowa	608	106	80	58	26	10	1,904	2,111	719
Mo.	209	158	147	30	37	17	507	636	720
N.Dak.	11,963	16,078	7,982	1,926	962	495	6	3	7
S.Dak.	8,220	12,918	4,487	1,669	706	395	24	39	15
Nebr.	4,578	2,025	1,283	748	315	128	20	29	5
Kans.	2,121	1,376	488	84	39	11	79	63	34
Del.	10	18	17	3	5	1	38	77	20
Md.	117	163	85	9	14	5	33	51	33
Va.	175	395	243	39	19	4	94	70	63
W.Va.	33	33	42	6	2	1	1	1	1
N.C.	61	72	50	21	11	7	202	89	158
S.C.	10	9	16	4	2	2	11	23	28
Ga.	3	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	2
Ky.	129	47	49	7	4	4	72	161	88
Tenn.	71	74	51	10	10	2	19	34	11
Ala.	1/ 2	1	1	---	---	---	16	11	5
Miss.	2	1	1	---	---	---	54	24	17
Ark.	4	1	1	---	---	---	101	103	58
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	19	10	8
Okla.	425	119	97	48	7	12	2	0	1
Tex.	338	47	277	7	10	12	---	---	---
Mont.	2,886	9,715	3,134	131	81	16	---	---	---
Idaho	1,439	1,350	909	10	5	1	---	---	---
Wyo.	600	946	850	47	7	8	---	---	---
Colo.	2,334	2,201	5,349	105	22	35	---	---	---
N.Mex.	51	113	36	6	1	1	---	---	---
Ariz.	41	6	5	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	735	385	546	4	2	4	---	---	---
Nev.	65	62	87	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	518	388	230	20	21	6	---	---	---
Oreg.	493	1,664	199	77	94	36	---	---	---
Calif.	336	989	564	1	1	1	---	---	---
U.S.	49,365	59,308	31,305	6,898	3,313	1,973	8,240	9,505	6,832

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950

3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

OATS

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested: 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	85	95	94	38.6	42.0	40.0	3,274	3,990	3,760
N.H.	7	5	5	36.5	37.0	36.0	243	185	180
Vt.	46	38	44	32.7	31.0	33.0	1,500	1,178	1,452
Mass.	6	8	7	31.7	31.0	36.0	201	248	252
R.I.	1	1	1	31.6	30.0	33.0	32	30	33
Conn.	5	6	5	33.9	37.0	36.0	176	222	180
N.Y.	730	779	802	32.0	29.0	39.0	23,966	22,591	31,278
N.J.	44	44	40	30.0	34.0	34.0	1,325	1,496	1,360
Pa.	815	821	772	31.0	30.0	34.0	25,294	24,630	26,248
Ohio	1,101	1,334	1,134	37.6	36.0	36.0	42,204	48,024	40,824
Ind.	1,278	1,450	1,406	35.0	38.5	36.0	45,047	55,825	50,616
Ill.	3,428	3,930	4,048	39.7	43.0	41.0	136,758	168,990	165,968
Mich.	1,347	1,575	1,465	37.4	36.0	35.0	51,134	56,700	51,275
Wis.	2,596	2,924	2,880	41.3	41.0	44.0	108,370	119,884	126,720
Minn.	4,548	4,952	5,093	37.6	36.0	33.0	171,594	178,272	168,069
Iowa	5,277	6,269	6,520	35.8	38.0	39.0	189,957	238,222	254,280
Mo.	1,815	1,802	1,946	24.6	24.0	28.0	45,072	43,248	54,488
N.Dak.	2,168	1,700	1,972	29.1	21.5	23.0	64,168	36,550	45,356
S.Dak.	2,639	2,956	3,395	31.2	23.0	25.0	83,696	67,988	84,875
Nebr.	2,052	2,260	2,712	26.6	22.0	27.0	55,740	49,720	73,224
Kans.	1,466	881	1,163	23.7	21.5	20.0	35,197	18,942	23,260
Del.	4	6	6	30.0	30.0	30.0	136	180	180
Md.	39	48	50	30.5	33.0	32.0	1,174	1,584	1,600
Va.	130	155	160	26.3	30.0	32.5	3,437	4,650	5,200
W.Va.	70	63	55	25.1	25.5	28.0	1,752	1,606	1,540
N.C.	308	370	388	27.0	30.0	29.0	8,417	11,100	11,252
S.C.	637	634	691	24.3	26.0	26.0	15,572	16,484	17,966
Ga.	591	591	650	22.7	25.0	27.0	13,502	14,775	17,550
Fla.	24	18	16	16.5	16.0	18.0	427	288	288
Ky.	91	128	123	22.5	26.0	26.0	2,078	3,328	3,198
Tenn.	178	254	236	24.6	25.0	25.0	4,504	6,350	5,900
Ala.	213	180	167	22.3	23.5	25.0	4,840	4,230	4,175
Miss.	328	226	231	32.4	30.5	33.0	10,510	6,893	7,623
Ark.	276	246	221	27.5	27.0	30.0	7,600	6,642	6,630
La.	108	101	71	29.1	29.0	28.0	3,124	2,929	1,988
Okla.	1,305	873	934	19.8	20.0	17.5	25,959	17,460	16,345
Tex.	1,388	1,260	1,550	21.8	27.0	20.0	31,195	34,020	31,000
Mont.	387	279	371	32.3	29.0	35.0	12,612	8,091	12,985
Idaho	179	180	203	41.2	41.5	42.0	7,367	7,470	8,526
Wyo.	133	135	162	30.3	29.5	27.5	4,030	3,982	4,455
Colo.	187	223	205	30.8	33.5	26.0	5,798	7,470	5,330
N.Mex.	41	41	41	21.7	23.0	23.0	897	943	943
Ariz.	10	11	10	29.2	30.0	28.0	283	330	280
Utah	44	45	43	42.5	47.0	40.0	1,881	2,115	1,720
Nev.	8	9	8	40.3	40.0	38.0	312	360	304
Wash.	165	145	165	45.5	47.0	46.0	7,487	6,815	7,590
Oreg.	297	331	308	32.4	33.5	34.5	9,655	11,088	10,626
Calif.	168	178	196	29.6	27.0	30.0	4,978	4,806	5,880
U.S.	38,762	40,560	42,765	32.8	32.6	32.6	1,274,474	1,322,924	1,394,772

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage harvested: 1949	Acreage for harvest: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	4	5	5	29.0	31.0	29.0	113	155	145
Vt.	4	1	1	26.0	23.0	27.0	96	23	27
N.Y.	112	72	73	26.4	25.0	30.0	2,949	1,800	2,190
N.J.	9	13	17	29.6	40.0	37.0	268	520	629
Pa.	124	135	159	30.6	40.0	34.0	3,740	5,400	5,406
Ohio	30	16	36	26.5	29.0	28.0	783	464	1,008
Ind.	48	20	25	24.7	27.5	25.0	1,169	550	625
Ill.	79	30	40	27.5	32.0	28.0	2,173	960	1,120
Mich.	164	125	115	30.0	28.5	29.0	4,960	3,562	3,335
Wis.	356	188	214	33.5	34.0	39.0	11,524	6,392	8,346
Minn.	1,261	1,061	1,231	26.6	24.0	22.0	34,108	25,464	27,082
Iowa	156	32	54	25.5	25.0	30.0	4,041	800	1,620
Mo.	122	80	80	20.8	23.0	22.5	2,513	1,840	1,800
N.Dak.	2,245	1,663	1,996	21.5	16.0	17.0	48,836	26,608	33,932
S.Dak.	1,661	1,108	1,141	20.4	13.5	14.0	33,808	14,958	15,974
Nebr.	1,077	307	368	18.7	19.0	15.0	20,295	5,833	5,520
Kans.	750	221	274	17.1	17.0	11.0	12,468	3,757	3,014
Del.	8	12	12	29.3	28.0	27.0	248	336	324
Md.	73	83	87	29.4	34.0	31.0	2,129	2,822	2,697
Va.	76	90	88	28.0	30.0	30.5	2,147	2,700	2,684
W.Va.	10	14	16	26.5	30.0	30.0	262	420	480
N.C.	34	36	37	24.1	25.0	23.0	822	900	851
S.C.	22	23	25	21.5	22.5	19.0	472	518	475
Ga.	7	5	4	19.6	19.0	21.5	134	95	86
Ky.	74	63	68	23.6	26.0	24.5	1,719	1,638	1,666
Tenn.	85	69	72	20.2	18.5	18.0	1,708	1,276	1,296
Ala.	1/ 3	2	2	1/18.9	24.0	20.0	1/ 54	48	40
Miss.	3	2	1	24.9	25.0	25.0	64	50	25
Ark.	9	4	3	17.8	18.0	20.5	157	72	62
Okla.	339	92	101	16.2	17.5	11.0	5,532	1,610	1,111
Tex.	238	146	140	16.6	19.0	12.5	4,069	2,774	1,750
Mont.	543	524	791	25.6	23.0	27.0	13,945	12,052	21,357
Idaho	311	297	356	35.6	34.0	35.0	11,071	10,098	12,460
Wyo.	122	177	177	29.5	30.0	27.0	3,605	5,310	4,779
Colo.	629	816	604	23.8	28.5	17.0	15,182	23,256	10,268
N.Mex.	31	33	38	20.5	22.0	21.0	619	726	798
Ariz.	72	136	163	34.9	40.0	38.0	2,602	5,440	6,194
Utah	117	129	134	44.1	47.0	41.0	5,184	6,063	5,494
Nev.	21	27	26	35.6	36.0	33.0	735	972	858
Wash.	170	99	260	35.7	29.0	36.0	6,210	2,871	9,360
Oreg.	268	301	415	32.3	33.0	34.5	8,774	9,933	14,318
Calif.	1,394	1,622	1,784	28.1	29.0	30.0	39,403	47,038	53,520
U.S.	12,858	9,879	11,233	24.2	24.1	23.6	310,668	238,104	264,726

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	16	18	22	17.5	19.0	18.0	277	342	396
N.J.	15	13	14	16.9	17.5	17.5	255	228	245
Pa.	42	13	16	14.7	15.5	16.5	613	202	264
Ohio	52	15	55	16.9	18.0	16.5	872	270	908
Ind.	95	58	73	13.5	14.0	13.0	1,292	812	949
Ill.	56	50	52	12.8	15.0	15.0	724	750	780
Mich.	69	60	65	14.1	15.5	14.5	968	930	942
Wis.	124	92	97	11.2	13.0	12.5	1,397	1,196	1,212
Minn.	220	170	162	13.5	15.0	14.5	3,002	2,550	2,349
Iowa	22	12	16	15.0	14.0	15.5	335	168	248
Mo.	41	35	33	12.4	14.0	13.0	496	490	429
N.Dak.	487	229	245	11.8	12.0	10.5	5,777	2,748	2,572
S.Dak.	482	247	385	11.8	10.0	10.0	5,677	2,470	3,850
Nebr.	351	189	204	10.7	8.5	11.0	3,799	1,606	2,244
Kans.	79	26	37	10.8	10.5	10.5	846	273	388
Del.	15	15	19	13.0	12.0	13.0	198	180	247
Md.	19	19	19	14.3	14.0	14.0	268	266	266
Va.	38	25	26	13.1	15.0	15.5	499	375	403
W.Va.	4	2	2	12.1	13.0	12.5	51	26	25
N.C.	36	19	20	11.0	10.5	12.0	389	200	240
S.C.	18	9	8	9.4	9.5	10.0	165	86	80
Ga.	14	5	5	8.8	10.0	11.0	117	50	55
Ky.	26	27	24	13.0	14.0	13.0	344	378	312
Tenn.	36	20	24	10.0	10.5	11.5	357	210	276
Okla.	84	33	45	9.3	9.0	6.5	781	297	292
Tex.	21	38	32	9.2	8.0	7.5	191	304	240
Mont.	35	18	20	12.1	9.0	12.0	420	162	240
Idaho	5	3	3	14.4	15.0	14.0	74	45	42
Wyo.	15	7	7	10.0	12.0	8.5	162	84	60
Colo.	72	28	33	9.7	12.5	8.0	736	350	264
N.Mex.	8	4	4	9.9	13.0	9.0	84	52	36
Utah	8	8	8	10.1	9.0	8.0	78	72	64
Wash.	21	12	30	12.0	10.0	11.5	253	120	345
Oreg.	37	27	35	14.0	11.0	13.5	514	297	472
Calif.	12	12	12	11.5	9.0	13.0	144	108	156
U.S.	2,674	1,558	1,852	12.0	12.0	11.8	32,155	18,697	21,891

RICE

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Ark.	272	402	330	2,213	2,295	2,250	6,024	9,226	7,425
La.	569	599	557	1,741	1,845	1,850	9,882	11,051	10,304
Tex.	383	526	473	2,077	1,935	2,075	7,873	10,178	9,815
Calif.	203	294	247	2,986	3,285	3,100	6,011	9,658	7,657
U.S.	1,428	1,821	1,607	2,024	2,203	2,190	29,790	40,113	35,201

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

SORGHUMS 1/

State	Acreage: Planted: Average 1939-48	Planted: 1949	Planted: 1950	Harvested: Average 1939-48	Harvested: 1949	For harvest, 1950
	Thousand acres					
Ind.	12	4	6	12	4	6
Ill.	18	5	5	18	5	5
Wis.	5	1	1	5	1	1
Minn.	25	9	12	25	9	12
Iowa	50	9	25	50	9	25
Mo.	275	140	150	270	138	149
N.Dak.	114	55	77	109	53	74
S.Dak.	716	164	420	649	156	402
Nebr.	933	379	493	873	362	474
Kans.	3,227	2,314	3,008	2,971	2,274	2,888
Va.	11	12	11	9	9	8
W.Va.	2	2	2	2	2	2
N.C.	28	45	49	28	45	49
S.C.	33	29	30	33	29	30
Ga.	57	41	45	57	41	45
Ky.	38	23	23	37	23	23
Tenn.	57	35	34	57	35	34
Ala.	76	83	89	75	81	87
Miss.	58	36	43	57	35	42
Ark.	111	73	96	109	72	95
La.	12	9	8	12	9	8
Okla.	2,023	1,373	1,881	1,878	1,313	1,786
Tex.	7,299	5,588	7,758	6,924	5,512	7,489
Mont.	8	5	7	7	4	6
Wyo.	17	8	11	15	7	10
Colo.	738	625	625	640	599	569
N.Mex.	500	509	566	438	487	509
Ariz.	57	80	92	55	78	90
Calif.	136	98	142	135	98	142
U.S.	16,635	11,754	15,709	15,550	11,490	15,060

1/ Grain and sweet sorghums for all uses including sirup.

HOPS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production 1/: Average 1939-48	Production 1/: 1949	Production 1/: Indicated 1950
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Idaho	2/ 306	850	1,000	2/ 1,546	1,635	1,650	2/ 434	1,390	1,650
Wash.	9,130	13,000	13,400	1,812	1,490	1,750	16,389	19,370	23,450
Oreg.	19,000	14,800	15,000	896	990	1,060	17,040	14,652	15,900
Calif.	8,200	9,200	9,300	1,484	1,665	1,625	12,169	15,318	15,112
U.S.	36,483	37,850	38,700	1,252	1,340	1,450	45,816	50,730	56,112

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not marketed because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.
2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALL HAY

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	894	877	895	0.96	0.95	0.85	858	834	761
N.H.	372	361	358	1.15	1.08	1.15	428	391	412
Vt.	1,004	1,050	1,046	1.39	1.30	1.35	1,402	1,369	1,412
Mass.	372	374	378	1.56	1.50	1.65	580	561	624
R.I.	36	36	37	1.38	1.39	1.35	50	50	50
Conn.	294	291	298	1.52	1.59	1.60	448	464	477
N.Y.	3,946	3,826	3,863	1.48	1.27	1.45	5,836	4,878	5,601
N.J.	259	253	264	1.61	1.70	1.65	417	430	436
Pa.	2,434	2,389	2,427	1.43	1.42	1.50	3,481	3,392	3,640
Ohio	2,556	2,429	2,648	1.45	1.46	1.45	3,707	3,556	3,840
Ind.	1,896	1,536	1,745	1.36	1.44	1.40	2,580	2,212	2,443
Ill.	2,839	2,213	2,835	1.42	1.70	1.60	4,026	3,753	4,536
Mich.	2,736	2,553	2,683	1.38	1.32	1.35	3,779	3,362	3,622
Wis.	4,093	3,934	3,967	1.67	1.60	1.70	6,844	6,288	6,744
Minn.	4,351	3,625	3,670	1.47	1.39	1.55	6,402	5,021	5,688
Iowa	3,521	2,997	3,810	1.56	1.62	1.70	5,511	4,855	6,477
Mo.	3,603	3,734	3,901	1.17	1.36	1.25	4,215	5,095	4,876
N.Dak.	3,128	3,258	3,319	.96	.86	1.00	3,018	2,818	3,319
S.Dak.	3,285	4,459	4,678	.84	.66	.75	2,794	2,939	3,508
Nebr.	3,822	4,341	4,427	.99	1.10	1.05	3,828	4,786	4,648
Kans.	1,664	1,990	1,997	1.55	1.66	1.35	2,604	3,299	2,696
Del.	74	67	68	1.30	1.34	1.30	96	90	88
Md.	444	456	467	1.31	1.43	1.30	583	650	607
Va.	1,353	1,352	1,325	1.13	1.33	1.25	1,536	1,800	1,656
W.Va.	795	815	823	1.21	1.26	1.25	961	1,024	1,029
N.C.	1,229	1,205	1,181	.99	1.16	1.10	1,219	1,395	1,299
S.C.	580	504	518	.78	.96	.75	451	484	388
Ga.	1,402	1,099	1,041	.54	.64	.55	750	698	573
Fla.	120	88	88	.54	.60	.58	64	53	51
Ky.	1,748	1,863	1,842	1.28	1.41	1.40	2,258	2,635	2,579
Tenn.	1,885	1,814	1,680	1.15	1.36	1.25	2,178	2,464	2,100
Ala.	1,032	777	721	.73	.85	.80	754	660	577
Miss.	897	752	770	1.23	1.31	1.25	1,098	938	962
Ark.	1,398	1,248	1,271	1.14	1.35	1.15	1,589	1,681	1,462
La.	331	324	317	1.23	1.38	1.30	406	446	412
Okla.	1,315	1,316	1,373	1.22	1.43	1.20	1,607	1,880	1,648
Tex.	1,505	1,223	1,243	.95	1.12	1.10	1,426	1,366	1,367
Mont.	2,144	2,288	2,419	1.21	1.08	1.20	2,589	2,479	2,903
Idaho	1,152	1,121	1,125	2.09	2.16	1.95	2,401	2,422	2,194
Wyo.	1,088	1,131	1,166	1.13	1.13	1.00	1,233	1,283	1,166
Colo.	1,411	1,412	1,347	1.54	1.67	1.30	2,177	2,360	1,751
N.Mex.	218	220	234	2.14	2.30	2.05	466	506	480
Ariz.	273	257	267	2.24	2.45	2.45	614	629	654
Utah	570	562	565	2.01	2.17	1.75	1,145	1,219	989
Nev.	417	443	443	1.45	1.55	1.45	606	688	642
Wash.	917	844	880	1.95	1.86	2.00	1,790	1,571	1,760
Oreg.	1,106	1,077	1,113	1.76	1.59	1.70	1,942	1,710	1,892
Calif.	1,959	2,051	2,153	2.85	2.81	3.00	5,599	5,771	6,459
U.S.	74,470	72,835	75,686	1.35	1.36	1.37	100,344	99,305	103,498

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage harvested: 1949	Acreage for harvest: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	461	413	438	1.07	1.10	0.95	493	454	416
N.H.	174	149	158	1.28	1.20	1.25	222	179	198
Vt.	585	564	558	1.45	1.35	1.40	850	761	781
Mass.	216	200	204	1.70	1.65	1.80	368	330	367
R.I.	17	15	16	1.49	1.45	1.50	25	22	24
Conn.	142	133	138	1.60	1.65	1.65	228	219	228
N.Y.	2,706	2,586	2,560	1.50	1.25	1.45	4,063	3,232	3,712
N.J.	124	123	123	1.44	1.55	1.50	181	191	184
Pa.	1,946	1,954	1,954	1.37	1.35	1.45	2,675	2,638	2,833
Ohio	1,852	1,739	1,948	1.34	1.30	1.30	2,484	2,261	2,532
Ind.	975	742	979	1.21	1.20	1.25	1,184	890	1,224
Ill.	1,407	969	1,512	1.32	1.30	1.35	1,864	1,260	2,041
Mich.	1,264	1,026	1,098	1.28	1.15	1.25	1,612	1,180	1,372
Wis.	2,644	1,900	1,767	1.54	1.20	1.45	4,072	2,280	2,562
Minn.	1,068	903	885	1.45	1.20	1.40	1,558	1,084	1,239
Iowa	2,119	1,735	2,377	1.32	1.35	1.40	2,837	2,342	3,328
Mo.	1,139	1,053	1,243	1.01	1.15	1.10	1,163	1,211	1,367
N.Dak.	5	4	4	1.26	1.05	1.25	6	4	5
S.Dak.	13	21	68	1.14	.75	.90	15	16	61
Nebr.	25	39	78	1.17	1.15	1.20	30	45	94
Kans.	64	105	147	1.25	1.30	1.15	81	136	169
Del.	31	26	25	1.29	1.35	1.30	40	35	32
Md.	298	297	294	1.23	1.30	1.20	366	386	353
Va.	468	482	434	1.18	1.40	1.35	558	675	586
W.Va.	422	438	438	1.19	1.20	1.25	502	526	548
N.C.	77	95	86	1.14	1.25	1.20	88	119	103
Ga.	7	8	7	.89	1.00	.85	6	8	7
Ky.	402	362	355	1.23	1.20	1.30	500	434	462
Tenn.	181	175	172	1.17	1.20	1.25	212	210	215
Ala.	5	5	5	.88	.95	.95	4	5	5
Miss.	11	12	13	1.15	1.30	1.30	13	16	17
Ark.	26	28	29	1.10	1.40	1.20	29	39	35
La.	20	25	25	1.04	1.10	1.10	21	28	28
Mont.	192	224	231	1.35	1.30	1.30	260	291	300
Idaho	117	93	95	1.31	1.30	1.25	153	121	119
Wyo.	81	84	78	1.22	1.10	1.10	99	92	86
Colo.	158	158	155	1.45	1.50	1.30	229	237	202
N.Mex.	12	14	15	1.35	1.20	1.20	16	17	18
Utah	25	21	20	1.66	1.80	1.50	42	38	30
Nev.	28	33	34	1.36	1.70	1.60	39	56	54
Wash.	186	176	183	2.14	2.00	2.10	398	352	384
Oreg.	113	106	109	1.82	1.65	1.75	207	175	191
Calif.	38	39	39	1.84	1.60	1.75	69	62	68
U.S.	21,842	19,274	21,098	1.36	1.28	1.35	29,864	24,657	28,580

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: Harvested: 1949	ALFALFA HAY: Acreage: For harvest: 1950	ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: 1949	ALFALFA HAY: Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	ALFALFA HAY: Production: Average 1939-48	ALFALFA HAY: Production: 1949	ALFALFA HAY: Production: Indicated 1950	PASTURE. Condition July 1: Av. 1939-48	PASTURE. Condition July 1: 1949	PASTURE. Condition July 1: 1950
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	4	5	6	1.42	1.50	1.30	6	8	8	88	82	80
N.H.	4	5	5	2.04	2.05	2.10	8	10	10	89	75	86
Vt.	23	30	33	2.12	2.05	2.15	49	62	71	92	71	84
Mass.	11	13	14	2.23	2.10	2.30	25	27	32	86	65	87
R.I.	1	1	1	2.26	2.25	2.20	2	2	2	84	66	92
Conn.	24	32	35	2.36	2.45	2.40	56	78	84	89	63	94
N.Y.	397	362	402	1.97	1.85	2.05	784	670	824	87	59	86
N.J.	69	74	82	2.13	2.20	2.10	147	163	172	80	44	76
Pa.	290	300	330	1.90	1.95	1.95	550	585	644	87	68	88
Ohio	449	528	528	1.95	2.05	1.95	878	1,082	1,030	90	87	91
Ind.	424	500	500	1.84	1.90	1.85	781	950	925	90	92	94
Ill.	527	805	853	2.30	2.50	2.35	1,210	2,012	2,005	91	89	93
Mich.	1,191	1,190	1,214	1.55	1.55	1.50	1,851	1,844	1,821	90	83	87
Wis.	1,035	1,653	1,769	2.14	2.15	2.05	2,216	3,554	3,626	89	72	88
Minn.	1,140	1,091	1,298	2.02	2.00	2.10	2,301	2,182	2,726	87	82	85
Iowa	883	1,046	1,203	2.22	2.15	2.35	1,969	2,249	2,827	92	92	96
Mo.	300	386	351	2.59	2.70	2.80	779	1,042	983	90	96	91
N.Dak.	171	256	300	1.40	1.35	1.55	245	346	465	86	76	90
S.Dak.	323	548	658	1.51	1.30	1.45	503	712	954	86	72	81
Nebr.	818	1,117	1,162	1.88	2.05	1.90	1,581	2,290	2,208	83	99	82
Kans.	768	1,026	995	2.05	2.10	1.65	1,599	2,155	1,642	85	96	76
Del.	5	6	6	2.22	2.25	2.25	12	14	14	80	64	92
Md.	47	63	66	1.99	2.15	2.00	94	135	132	82	79	85
Va.	71	118	118	2.15	2.50	2.40	155	295	283	83	92	89
W.Va.	49	67	71	2.06	2.10	2.15	102	141	153	86	84	95
N.C.	14	51	60	2.08	2.50	2.45	31	128	147	79	85	87
S.C.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	72	83	68
Ga.	4	5	6	1.74	2.20	2.00	6	11	12	77	87	71
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	78	79	76
Ky.	228	275	278	2.09	2.20	2.20	479	605	612	85	87	96
Tenn.	123	188	160	2.24	2.40	2.40	278	451	384	76	93	92
Ala.	7	22	22	1.72	2.10	2.00	13	46	44	78	90	80
Miss.	59	41	25	2.26	2.30	2.25	134	94	56	79	90	85
Ark.	103	102	82	2.48	2.75	2.50	256	280	205	84	91	89
La.	23	21	19	2.17	2.40	2.40	50	50	46	79	89	89
Okla.	327	413	454	1.94	2.15	1.80	640	888	817	84	95	81
Tex.	124	135	155	2.59	2.75	2.70	320	371	418	78	90	83
Mont.	720	759	767	1.66	1.50	1.65	1,193	1,138	1,266	91	63	94
Idaho	795	780	811	2.47	2.60	2.25	1,963	2,028	1,825	92	86	89
Wyo.	346	310	329	1.67	1.70	1.60	579	527	526	90	95	84
Colo.	632	605	581	2.09	2.30	1.75	1,323	1,392	1,017	85	98	52
N.Mex.	139	148	163	2.77	2.90	2.50	385	429	408	67	93	39
Ariz.	201	201	211	2.54	2.70	2.70	512	543	570	74	82	65
Utah	420	388	388	2.25	2.50	2.00	945	970	776	83	92	73
Nev.	107	110	110	2.47	2.80	2.50	264	308	275	89	99	79
Wash.	314	296	308	2.46	2.45	2.50	772	725	770	90	70	88
Oreg.	271	254	267	2.60	2.65	2.60	704	673	694	90	79	89
Calif.	913	962	1,058	4.40	4.45	4.60	4,025	4,281	4,867	79	70	80
U.S.	14,896	17,288	18,254	2.20	2.23	2.16	32,775	38,546	39,376	85	85	85

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Ohio	9	10	11	1.18	1.30	1.20	10	13	13
Ind.	92	95	86	1.08	1.15	1.10	102	109	95
Ill.	103	116	136	1.05	1.15	1.10	110	133	150
Mo.	1,361	1,755	1,773	1.03	1.25	1.10	1,413	2,194	1,950
Kans.	72	106	100	1.08	1.20	1.10	79	127	110
Del.	13	17	19	1.10	1.05	1.10	14	18	21
Md.	33	48	55	1.12	1.30	1.10	38	62	60
Va.	466	466	475	1.04	1.15	1.05	488	536	499
W.Va.	24	20	22	1.06	1.10	1.15	26	22	25
N.C.	460	498	483	1.08	1.20	1.05	499	598	507
S.C.	165	274	279	.91	1.05	.75	153	288	209
Ga.	160	209	188	.86	.95	.80	138	199	150
Ky.	749	888	888	1.13	1.30	1.25	850	1,154	1,110
Tenn.	1,181	1,115	1,048	1.06	1.25	1.10	1,261	1,394	1,153
Ala.	114	104	114	.86	.95	.95	97	99	108
Miss.	296	295	313	1.18	1.30	1.25	351	384	391
Ark.	667	745	782	1.00	1.20	1.05	670	894	821
La.	94	104	97	1.24	1.45	1.40	116	151	136
Okla.	65	145	157	1.04	1.35	.95	70	196	149
U.S.	6,123	7,010	7,026	1.06	1.22	1.09	6,485	8,571	7,657

WILD HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Wis.	130	105	105	1.18	1.05	1.25	154	110	131
Minn.	1,376	1,132	1,019	1.10	1.00	1.10	1,516	1,132	1,121
Iowa	106	86	80	1.16	1.15	1.20	122	99	96
Mo.	150	142	151	1.16	1.30	1.20	174	185	181
N.Dak.	2,270	2,493	2,493	.88	.80	.90	1,990	1,994	2,244
S.Dak.	2,644	3,673	3,710	.73	.55	.60	1,957	2,020	2,226
Nebr.	2,745	3,007	3,007	.71	.75	.70	1,961	2,255	2,105
Kans.	631	657	670	1.08	1.15	1.00	683	756	670
Ark.	181	178	178	1.08	1.30	1.10	195	231	196
Okla.	426	405	397	1.11	1.20	1.05	476	486	417
Tex.	180	163	155	1.02	1.15	1.10	184	187	170
Mont.	802	844	895	.87	.85	.85	698	717	761
Idaho	139	161	150	1.10	1.05	1.00	153	169	150
Wyo.	486	508	533	.82	.90	.70	400	457	373
Colo.	430	474	427	.97	1.10	.80	422	521	342
N.Mex.	18	16	12	.79	.80	.40	14	13	5
Ariz.	4	3	3	.84	.85	.50	3	3	2
Utah	92	110	114	1.20	1.30	1.15	111	143	131
Nev.	253	267	267	1.05	1.05	1.00	266	280	267
Wash.	45	42	44	1.20	1.10	1.15	54	46	51
Oreg.	269	280	291	1.15	1.05	1.10	310	294	320
Calif.	175	172	172	1.26	1.15	1.20	220	198	206
22 States	13,552	14,918	14,873	.89	.82	.82	12,064	12,296	12,165

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	SOYBEANS: Acreage grown alone for all purposes			SOYBEANS: Acreage for beans			COWPEAS: Acreage grown alone for all purposes		
				Harvested		For harvest			
	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Average 1939-48	1949	1950
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Thousand acres		
N.Y.	16	6	7	10	5	6	---	---	---
N.J.	34	26	30	10	12	14	---	---	---
Pa.	81	42	50	23	16	20	---	---	---
Ohio	1,101	902	1,118	906	858	1,062	---	---	---
Ind.	1,573	1,576	1,797	1,228	1,442	1,680	16	2	2
Ill.	3,527	3,327	4,026	3,044	3,177	3,865	132	39	33
Mich.	145	72	115	94	66	109	---	---	---
Wis.	116	48	74	35	15	20	---	---	---
Minn.	484	734	1,101	377	709	1,062	---	---	---
Iowa	1,729	1,309	1,846	1,471	1,279	1,818	---	---	---
Mo.	716	897	1,175	507	857	1,136	57	25	20
N.Dak.	1/ 8	14	28	1/ 6	12	26	---	---	---
S.Dak.	19	31	62	1/18	29	58	---	---	---
Nebr.	33	24	48	25	22	46	---	---	---
Kans.	192	250	325	155	237	312	27	35	42
Del.	59	63	63	34	44	45	---	---	---
Md.	80	65	75	30	34	42	5	2	3
Va.	154	147	165	76	117	136	37	18	17
W.Va.	38	16	17	1	1	1	---	---	---
N.C.	382	380	403	222	264	286	120	57	57
S.C.	43	57	75	14	25	40	322	144	153
Ga.	87	77	90	12	14	17	296	184	169
Fla.	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	26	27
Ky.	187	225	225	69	119	131	30	15	13
Tenn.	208	217	260	44	60	90	70	38	25
Ala.	262	174	174	28	61	68	149	97	70
Miss.	321	274	480	90	108	293	171	80	70
Ark.	310	331	563	199	291	500	206	82	77
La.	118	101	121	28	25	40	86	63	60
Okla.	21	19	19	6	13	14	103	93	110
Tex.	20	5	10	---	---	---	382	177	204
U.S.	12,059	11,409	14,542	8,764	9,912	12,937	2,241	1,177	1,152

1/ Short-time average.

MUNG BEANS

State	Acreage: Planted: Average 1942-48	Planted: 1949	Planted: 1950	Harvested: Average 1942-48	Harvested: 1949	For harvest: 1950
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres		
Oklahoma	78	35	45	54	25	35

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEANUTS

State	Acreage for all purposes: Grown alone: Average 1939-48	Grown alone: 1949 1/	Grown alone: 1950	Interplanted: Average 1939-48	Interplanted: 1949 1/	Interplanted: 1950	Equivalent solid 2/: Average 1939-48	Equivalent solid 2/: 1949 1/	Equivalent solid 2/: 1950
	Thousand acres								
Va.	156	141	155	---	---	---	156	141	155
N.C.	297	248	253	3	2	2	298	249	254
Tenn.	8	5	5	---	---	---	8	5	5
TOTAL	461	394	413	3	2	2	462	395	414
S.C.	36	26	24	2	2	2	38	27	25
Ga.	1,212	1,021	878	424	247	198	1,424	1,145	977
Fla.	260	210	200	178	128	124	349	274	262
Ala.	594	457	375	69	16	13	629	465	381
Miss.	33	17	16	3	2	2	35	18	17
TOTAL	2,135	1,731	1,493	677	395	339	2,474	1,929	1,662
Ark.	44	14	14	---	---	---	46	14	14
La.	24	9	8	2	1	---	25	10	8
Okla.	225	178	190	7	---	---	228	178	190
Tex.	737	549	522	23	18	16	748	558	530
N.Mex.	8	7	7	---	---	---	8	7	7
TOTAL	1,038	757	741	34	19	16	1,055	767	749
U.S.	3,634	2,882	2,647	713	416	357	3,991	3,091	2,825

1/ Revised. 2/ Acres grown alone plus one-half the interplanted acres.

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage harvested 1/: Average 1939-48	Acreage harvested 1/: 1949 2/	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949 2/	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949 2/
	Thousand acres		Pounds		Thousand pounds	
Va.	153	138	1,220	1,420	186,333	195,960
N.C.	280	236	1,138	1,030	315,847	243,080
Tenn.	8	5	732	825	5,922	4,125
TOTAL	440	379	1,159	1,169	508,102	443,165
S.C.	30	22	611	650	18,312	14,300
Ga.	972	800	687	765	666,233	612,000
Fla.	100	67	632	765	63,350	51,255
Ala.	441	350	670	830	295,360	290,500
Miss.	23	13	355	375	8,314	4,875
TOTAL	1,566	1,252	672	777	1,051,568	972,930
Ark.	19	8	373	450	6,877	3,600
La.	10	3	328	360	3,201	1,080
Okla.	192	170	469	670	89,137	113,900
Tex.	645	513	450	650	283,952	333,450
N.Mex.	8	7	1,022	1,100	7,853	7,700
TOTAL	874	701	455	656	391,020	459,730
U.S.	2,880	2,332	687	804	1,950,690	1,875,825

1/ Equivalent solid acreage. 2/ Revised.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	7	6	5	988	950	960	70	57	48
New York	129	156	131	999	1,050	1,200	1,307	1,638	1,572
Michigan	539	519	462	822	1,150	950	4,405	5,968	4,389
Minnesota	4	1	1	547	650	600	21	6	6
Total N.E.	682	682	599	856	1,124	1,004	5,821	7,669	6,015
Nebraska	50	82	70	1,528	1,600	1,400	755	1,312	980
Montana	26	24	18	1,246	1,200	1,300	304	288	234
Idaho	132	149	133	1,592	1,750	1,600	2,106	2,608	2,128
Wyoming	82	91	69	1,305	1,330	1,230	1,072	1,210	849
Washington	4	6	13	1,136	1,800	1,750	42	108	228
Total N.W.	295	352	303	1,460	1,570	1,458	4,293	5,526	4,419
Colorado	315	295	248	618	860	700	1,944	2,537	1,736
New Mexico	198	135	76	314	410	270	654	554	205
Arizona	14	12	11	490	500	450	66	60	50
Utah	7	13	11	589	500	400	40	65	44
Total S.W.	535	455	346	509	707	588	2,707	3,216	2,035
California									
Standard Lima	89	92	71	1,313	1,635	1,700	1,162	1,504	1,207
Baby Lima	67	88	78	1,465	1,580	1,600	985	1,390	1,248
Other	198	183	174	1,202	1,229	1,300	2,399	2,249	2,262
Total Calif.	355	363	323	1,279	1,417	1,460	4,546	5,143	4,717
United States	1,866	1,852	1,571	932	1,164	1,094	17,367	21,554	17,186

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	3/ 4	7	4	3/ 862	950	900	3/ 37	63	36
N.Dak.	3/ 12	3	3	3/1,140	1,200	1,000	3/ 142	36	30
Mont.	31	7	6	1,177	1,150	1,200	364	80	72
Idaho	132	85	55	1,230	1,080	1,350	1,679	918	742
Wyo.	3/ 2	2	2	3/1,130	1,000	1,200	3/ 24	20	24
Colo.	21	25	20	874	1,000	800	185	250	160
Wash.	218	174	104	1,324	910	1,440	2,963	1,583	1,498
Oreg.	25	15	12	1,358	700	1,300	334	105	156
Calif.	3/ 20	17	9	3/ 982	1,230	1,100	3/ 198	209	99
U.S.	454	335	215	1,246	975	1,310	5,800	3,267	2,817

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	1/7	1	1	1/12.9	13.0	13.0	1/96	13	13
Mich.	7	8	5	8.6	10.0	8.0	58	80	40
Wis.	11	17	14	11.4	13.0	12.5	128	221	175
Minn.	1,320	1,628	1,107	10.1	10.0	9.0	13,487	16,280	9,963
Iowa	157	104	68	12.3	14.0	13.0	1,940	1,456	884
Mo.	9	6	4	6.2	6.5	5.0	56	39	20
N.Dak.	1,110	1,754	1,649	7.3	7.5	7.0	8,617	13,155	11,543
S.Dak.	396	708	481	9.4	7.0	6.0	3,809	4,956	2,886
Kans.	144	34	30	6.7	6.5	6.5	1,002	221	195
Okla.	19	1	1	6.0	6.0	10.0	112	6	10
Tex.	62	329	234	8.2	6.0	6.0	448	1,974	1,404
Mont.	206	66	68	6.8	5.5	7.0	1,424	363	476
Wyo.	1	2	1	1/4.8	5.0	4.5	5	10	4
Ariz.	18	38	13	23.6	25.0	17.0	438	950	221
Wash.	3	2	1	1/11.1	12.0	13.0	28	24	13
Oreg.	4	8	2	1/11.2	11.0	8.0	48	88	16
Calif.	163	174	59	18.6	22.0	25.0	3,015	3,828	1,475
U.S.	3,643	4,880	3,738	9.5	8.9	7.8	34,752	43,664	29,338

1/ Short-time average.

SORGO FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950
	Thousand acres				Thousand acres		
Ind.	2	1	1	Ga.	17	10	11
Ill.	2	1	1	Ky.	12	7	7
Wis.	1	1	1	Tenn.	16	8	8
Iowa	3	2	2	Ala.	28	10	12
Mo.	8	4	4	Miss.	23	10	11
Kans.	2	2	2	Ark.	18	7	8
Va.	3	2	2	La.	3	2	2
W.Va.	2	2	2	Okla.	4	2	2
N.C.	12	10	11	Tex.	11	4	4
S.C.	10	5	6	U.S.	177	90	97

TOBACCO

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	6,320	8,300	7,900	1,583	1,597	1,637	9,981	13,259	12,935
Conn.	17,220	19,500	18,800	1,368	1,357	1,455	23,527	26,463	27,354
N.Y.	860	500	500	1,335	1,300	1,300	1,154	650	650
Pa.	35,190	38,100	39,600	1,450	1,541	1,551	51,164	58,709	61,405
Ohio	22,770	20,500	20,300	1,091	1,365	1,311	24,559	27,990	26,610
Ind.	9,930	10,500	10,500	1,151	1,269	1,299	11,436	13,328	13,640
Wis.	22,470	20,100	21,000	1,479	1,535	1,531	33,252	30,846	32,158
Minn.	590	400	400	1,225	1,450	1,200	723	580	480
Mo.	5,890	5,200	4,800	1,035	1,150	1,100	6,078	5,980	5,280
Kans.	290	200	200	989	1,025	1,000	283	205	200
Md.	41,610	50,000	49,000	762	820	700	32,121	41,000	34,300
Va.	127,120	119,500	120,000	1,043	1,146	1,195	132,659	136,972	143,380
W.Va.	2,910	3,200	2,900	1,036	1,370	1,300	3,024	4,384	3,770
N.C.	662,360	631,800	641,000	1,065	1,182	1,244	709,014	747,082	797,240
S.C.	111,900	111,000	113,000	1,066	1,325	1,250	120,400	147,075	141,250
Ga.	89,660	93,000	98,100	985	1,244	1,002	88,728	115,670	98,265
Fla.	21,140	23,000	22,800	911	1,090	1,071	19,157	25,061	24,427
Ky.	360,940	362,800	323,500	1,064	1,208	1,170	386,325	438,245	378,575
Tenn.	109,640	111,900	100,700	1,122	1,218	1,288	123,872	136,277	129,652
Ala.	380	500	500	819	800	850	307	400	425
La.	410	300	300	466	667	500	183	200	150
U.S.	1,649,600	1,630,300	1,595,800	1,073	1,209	1,211	1,777,945	1,970,376	1932,146

POPCORN 1/

State	Acreage Planted Average 1939-48	Acreage Planted 1949	Acreage Planted 1950	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950
	Acres					
Ohio	12,190	9,500	12,000	12,080	9,500	12,000
Ind.	13,740	12,400	21,000	13,730	12,400	21,000
Ill.	15,870	17,100	21,400	15,530	17,000	21,200
Mich.	2,520	1,200	1,000	2,300	1,200	1,000
Iowa	40,210	21,000	22,000	38,090	21,000	22,000
Mo.	10,280	9,000	10,000	9,870	9,000	10,000
Nebr.	7,940	3,000	5,000	7,600	3,000	5,000
Kans.	4,430	2,600	4,100	4,010	2,500	3,800
Ky.	7,080	11,100	10,300	7,030	10,200	10,200
Okla.	2/15,625	8,000	14,000	2/13,750	7,000	12,000
Tex.	6,610	3,000	3,200	5,880	3,000	3,200
Calif.	1,980	1,000	600	1,940	1,000	600
U.S.	135,350	98,900	124,600	129,060	96,800	122,000

1/ In principal commercial producing States.
2/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M.(E.D.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CLASS 1, FLUE CURED:										
Virginia	11	97,300	92,000	94,000	1,019	1,095	1,175	99,339	100,740	110,450
North Carolina	11	254,400	240,000	247,000	994	1,070	1,180	254,833	256,800	291,460
Total Old Belt	11	351,700	332,000	341,000	1,000	1,077	1,179	354,172	357,540	401,910
Total Eastern N.C. Belt	12	322,700	304,000	307,000	1,110	1,245	1,280	358,674	378,480	392,960
North Carolina	13	76,200	77,000	77,000	1,088	1,250	1,260	83,200	96,250	97,020
South Carolina	13	111,900	111,000	113,000	1,066	1,325	1,250	120,400	147,075	141,250
Total South Carolina Belt	13	188,100	188,000	190,000	1,075	1,294	1,254	203,600	243,325	238,270
Georgia	14	88,750	92,000	97,000	985	1,245	1,000	87,810	114,540	97,000
Florida	14	17,810	18,900	18,900	884	1,070	1,050	15,687	20,223	19,845
Alabama	14	320	500	500	810	800	850	258	400	425
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	106,880	111,400	116,400	968	1,213	1,007	103,754	135,163	117,270
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	969,380	935,400	954,400	1,048	1,191	1,205	1,020,200	1,114,508	1,150,410
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED										
Total Virginia Belt	21	15,410	10,700	10,000	942	1,145	1,075	14,399	12,252	10,750
Kentucky	22	14,090	10,700	10,300	988	1,150	1,100	13,761	12,305	11,330
Tennessee	22	31,400	23,400	19,900	1,038	1,300	1,275	32,259	30,420	25,372
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	45,490	34,100	30,200	1,023	1,253	1,215	46,020	42,725	36,702
Kentucky	23	16,500	12,800	11,000	980	1,100	1,100	16,048	14,080	12,100
Tennessee	23	3,800	2,700	2,400	996	1,080	1,125	3,736	2,916	2,700
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	20,300	15,500	13,400	983	1,097	1,104	19,783	16,996	14,800
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	250	100	100	940	1,000	1,000	228	100	100
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-24	81,450	60,400	53,700	997	1,193	1,161	80,430	72,073	62,352
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	13,980	13,800	12,800	1,034	1,300	1,200	14,457	17,940	15,360
Indiana	31	9,710	10,400	10,400	1,154	1,270	1,300	11,224	13,208	13,520
Missouri	31	5,890	5,200	4,800	1,035	1,150	1,100	6,078	5,980	5,280
Kansas	31	290	200	200	989	1,025	1,000	283	205	200
Virginia	31	11,420	12,800	12,300	1,392	1,575	1,525	16,151	20,160	18,758
West Virginia	31	2,910	3,200	2,900	1,036	1,370	1,300	3,024	4,384	3,770
North Carolina	31	9,060	10,800	10,000	1,318	1,440	1,580	12,307	15,552	15,800
Kentucky	31	299,500	315,000	280,000	1,075	1,220	1,175	324,664	384,300	329,000
Tennessee	31	69,900	82,000	75,000	1,168	1,200	1,300	83,136	98,400	97,500
Total Burley Belt	31	422,720	453,400	408,400	1,104	1,235	1,222	471,373	560,129	499,188
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	41,610	50,000	49,000	762	820	700	32,121	41,000	34,300
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	464,330	503,400	457,400	1,074	1,194	1,166	503,494	601,129	533,488

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1939-48	Acreage Harvested 1949	Acreage For harvest 1950	Yield per acre Average 1939-48	Yield per acre 1949	Yield per acre Indicated 1950	Production Average 1939-48	Production 1949	Production Indicated 1950
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
3B Dark Air-cured										
Indiana	35	220	100	100	1,003	1,200	1,200	212	120	120
Kentucky	35	15,770	14,000	12,600	1,062	1,160	1,200	16,680	16,240	15,120
Tennessee	35	4,540	3,800	3,400	1,048	1,195	1,200	4,741	4,541	4,080
Total One Sucker	35	20,530	17,900	16,100	1,058	1,168	1,200	21,633	20,901	19,320
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	14,830	10,200	9,500	1,022	1,100	1,150	14,944	11,220	10,925
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	2,990	4,000	3,700	920	955	925	2,769	3,820	3,422
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	38,350	32,100	29,300	1,032	1,120	1,149	39,347	35,941	33,667
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	34,780	37,600	39,100	1,448	1,540	1,550	50,527	57,904	60,605
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	8,790	6,700	7,500	1,180	1,500	1,500	10,101	10,050	11,250
Total, Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1/43,640	44,300	46,600	1/1,389	1,534	1,542	1/60,698	67,954	71,855
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts	51	100	100	100	1,628	1,650	1,700	163	165	170
Connecticut	51	8,050	8,700	9,800	1,600	1,580	1,680	12,868	13,746	16,464
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	8,150	8,800	9,900	1,600	1,581	1,680	13,031	13,911	16,634
Massachusetts	52	4,930	5,800	6,100	1,724	1,790	1,800	8,515	10,382	10,980
Connecticut	52	2,700	2,700	2,700	1,629	1,590	1,700	4,388	4,293	4,590
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	7,630	8,500	8,800	1,689	1,726	1,769	12,903	14,675	15,570
New York	53	860	500	500	1,335	1,300	1,300	1,154	650	650
Pennsylvania	53	410	500	500	1,556	1,610	1,600	637	805	800
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,270	1,000	1,000	1,411	1,455	1,450	1,792	1,455	1,450
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	11,180	8,500	9,100	1,459	1,500	1,520	16,341	12,750	13,832
Wisconsin	55	11,290	11,600	11,900	1,499	1,560	1,540	16,911	18,096	18,326
Minnesota	55	590	400	400	1,225	1,450	1,200	723	580	480
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	11,880	12,000	12,300	1,485	1,556	1,529	17,634	18,676	18,806
Total, Cigar Binder Types	51-56	40,630	38,800	41,100	1,531	1,584	1,613	62,211	61,467	66,292
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Massachusetts	61	1,290	2,400	1,700	1,018	1,130	1,050	1,304	2,712	1,785
Connecticut	61	6,470	8,100	6,300	968	1,040	1,000	6,270	8,434	6,300
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	7,760	10,500	8,000	976	1,061	1,011	7,574	11,136	8,085
Georgia	62	720	1,000	1,100	1,020	1,130	1,150	737	1,130	1,265
Florida	62	2,930	4,100	3,900	1,049	1,180	1,175	3,072	4,838	4,582
Total Ga.-Fla. Shade-grown	62	3,650	5,100	5,000	1,044	1,170	1,169	3,809	5,968	5,847
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	11,410	15,600	13,000	998	1,096	1,072	11,383	17,104	13,932
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	95,680	98,700	100,700	1,402	1,485	1,510	134,292	146,525	152,079
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:										
Louisiana Perique	72	410	300	300	466	667	500	183	200	150
United States	All	1,649,600	1,630,300	1,595,800	1,073	1,209	1,211	1,777,945	1,970,376	1,932,146

1/ Includes type 45 in 1939.

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1939-48	Production 2/ 1948	1949	Indicated 1950
		Thousand bushels		
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	768	949	1,006	1,184
New Hampshire	732	612	1,056	969
Vermont	670	774	1,089	1,020
Massachusetts	2,473	2,194	3,842	3,825
Rhode Island	207	143	279	221
Connecticut	1,188	824	1,640	1,366
New York	14,399	3/ 11,750	3/ 20,090	18,095
New Jersey	2,490	1,364	3,124	2,320
Pennsylvania	7,300	4,520	9,680	7,875
Total North Atlantic	30,228	23,130	41,806	36,875
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	661	382	624	488
Maryland	1,526	928	1,251	1,352
Virginia	9,589	8,240	8,525	11,390
West Virginia	3,844	2,750	3,720	4,500
North Carolina	982	976	448	960
Total South Atlantic	16,601	13,276	14,568	18,690
Total Eastern States	46,829	36,406	56,374	55,565
North Central:				
Ohio	3,828	1,936	3/ 5,446	3,705
Indiana	1,333	1,018	3/ 1,715	952
Illinois	3,125	2,401	4,176	2,254
Michigan	6,776	4,830	11,735	6,903
Wisconsin	725	642	724	750
Minnesota	174	53	357	119
Iowa	155	131	223	158
Missouri	1,260	865	1,548	1,054
Nebraska	157	102	120	65
Kansas	610	376	3/ 808	314
Total North Central	18,142	12,354	26,852	16,274
South Central				
Kentucky	281	250	433	255
Tennessee	354	273	383	335
Arkansas	612	567	706	384
Total South Central	1,248	1,090	1,522	974
Total Central States	19,390	13,444	28,374	17,248
Western States				
Montana	237	3/ 214	3/ 170	159
Idaho	1,911	3/ 1,450	3/ 1,825	1,365
Colorado	1,469	3/ 1,395	3/ 1,628	968
New Mexico	739	3/ 750	3/ 788	375
Utah	473	450	365	216
Washington	27,764	3/ 25,760	3/ 31,820	34,224
Oregon	2,783	2,668	2,953	2,788
California	7,814	5,870	9,445	6,272
Total Western States	43,189	38,557	48,994	46,367
Total 35 States	109,408	88,407	133,742	119,180

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1948 and 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows(1,000 bu.): 1948-Va.,86; Nebr.,10; Mont.,32; N.Mex.,38; Oreg.,100; 1949-Vt.,44; Mass., 115; R.I.,14; Conn.,98; N.Y.,1,808; N.J.,219; Penn.,755; Ohio,817; Ind.,292; Ill.,626; Mich.,2,347; Wis.,109; Minn.,71; Iowa,31; Mo.,155; Nebr.,12; Kans.,57; Ky.,30; Tenn.,19; Mont.,8; Idaho,182; Colo.,163; N.Mex.,39; Utah,21; Wash.,1,810; Oreg.,150. 3/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage(1,000 bu.): 1948-N.Y.,294; Mont.,41; Idaho,50; Colo.,76; N.Mex.,45; Wash.,76. 1949-N.Y.,914; Ohio,185; Ind.,71; Kans.,23; Mont.,30; Idaho,36; Colo.,65; N.Mex.,55; Wash.,530.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
	Thousand bushels			
N. H.	13	14	22	1
Mass.	56	68	75	23
R.I.	13	14	15	5
Conn.	126	139	164	100
N.Y.	1,330	1,114	1,428	1,023
N.J.	1,416	1,175	1,948	1,658
Pa.	1,987	2,182	2,451	2,223
Ohio	871	780	1,194	942
Ind.	453	559	794	192
Ill.	1,524	1,428	2,307	1,018
Mich.	3,606	3,250	3,500	4,416
Mo.	738	752	950	950
Kans.	73	160	185	94
Del.	374	402	468	225
Md.	544	533	714	588
Va.	1,501	1,209	1,734	891
W. Va.	531	530	529	538
N.C.	2,167	1,646	1,428	438
S.C.	3,789	3,160	2,340	468
Ga.	5,044	2,812	2,040	845
Fla.	89	92	66	63
Ky.	650	462	702	230
Tenn.	925	428	324	144
Ala.	1,400	1,298	792	462
Miss.	871	840	518	364
Ark.	2,203	2,482	2,412	1,728
La.	302	330	265	204
Okla.	444	280	679	378
Tex.	1,743	1,140	2,400	899
Idaho	303	324	353	41
Colo.	1,901	1,922	2,109	1,325
N.Mex.	181	74	172	98
Utah	754	821	778	108
Wash.	2,276	2,210	2,772	81
Oreg.	614	595	979	330
Calif., all	29,161	30,127	35,211	32,419
Clingstone 2/	18,151	20,835	24,085	22,918
Freestone	11,009	9,292	11,126	9,501
U. S.	3/ 70,090	65,352	74,818	55,512

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1939-48	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
		Thousand bushels		
Mass.	46	38	67	73
Conn.	51	34	57	52
N.Y.	841	384	1,195	1,033
Pa.	360	255	385	359
Ohio	300	178	272	214
Ind.	168	142	182	132
Ill.	389	330	410	265
Mich.	766	300	1,200	914
Mo.	236	170	195	150
Kans.	102	135	112	77
Va.	305	252	106	72
W.Va.	95	90	56	70
N.C.	280	209	130	128
S.C.	130	108	70	61
Ga.	388	385	187	198
Fla.	171	214	176	150
Ky.	168	118	104	50
Tenn.	200	86	51	46
Ala.	312	288	194	176
Miss.	351	360	195	216
Ark.	187	236	180	165
La.	204	240	198	188
Okla.	162	142	229	151
Tex.	374	236	484	270
Idaho	61	61	64	30
Colo.	184	155	204	130
Utah	161	140	170	25
Wash., all	7,070	5,555	7,030	5,520
Bartlett	5,238	3,780	5,175	4,080
Other	1,832	1,775	1,855	1,440
Oreg., all	4,592	4,825	6,166	5,197
Bartlett	1,868	1,861	2,681	1,876
Other	2,724	2,964	3,485	3,321
Calif., all	11,413	10,668	16,335	12,376
Bartlett	10,017	9,418	14,335	10,959
Other	1,396	1,250	2,000	1,417
U. S.	2/30,295	26,334	36,404	28,488

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
July 1, 1950

Washington, D. C.,
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GRAPES

State	Average 1939-48	Production 1/ 1948	1949	Indicated 1950
		Tons		
N.Y.	54,990	65,200	48,400	64,700
N.J.	2,140	1,800	2,200	1,800
Pa.	16,460	17,200	14,100	19,600
Ohio	16,060	11,000	15,800	17,100
Ind.	2,350	2,100	2,500	2,200
Ill.	3,410	3,100	3,100	3,300
Mich.	33,990	27,000	34,300	40,300
Iowa	2,990	3,100	4,500	4,000
Mo.	4,950	3,800	3,800	3,700
Kans.	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,000
Va.	1,840	2,300	1,800	2,300
W.Va.	1,360	1,500	1,500	1,900
N.C.	5,250	5,600	4,500	5,200
S.C.	1,130	1,100	800	900
Ga.	2,120	2,900	2,300	2,800
Ark.	9,270	11,100	11,900	10,900
Ariz.	990	800	1,000	1,400
Wash.	16,360	24,000	20,800	23,700
Oreg.	1,670	1,400	1,400	1,300
Calif., all	2,583,600	2/2,891,000	2,485,000	2,539,000
Wine varieties	564,000	620,000	538,000	522,000
Table varieties	517,100	592,000	514,000	566,000
Raisin varieties	1,502,500	2/1,679,000	1,433,000	1,451,000
Raisins 3/	256,100	2/ 231,500	262,000	-----
Not dried	478,100	753,000	385,000	-----
U. S.	4/2,776,885	2/3,073,400	2,662,100	2,748,100

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Kansas, 240.

2/ Revised.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

4/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1939 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/ Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indic. 1949	Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/ Average 1939-48	1949	1950
ORANGES:	Thousand boxes				Percent		
California, all	48,894	45,830	37,010	42,400	77	79	80
Navels & Misc. 2/	19,068	18,900	11,910	15,300	77	77	79
Valencias	29,826	26,930	25,100	27,100	77	80	81
Florida, all	39,940	58,400	58,300	57,800	69	67	72
Early & Midseason	21,765	31,000	32,000	33,300	3/69	68	73
Valencias	18,175	27,400	26,300	24,500	3/67	65	71
Texas, all	3,618	5,200	3,400	1,650	73	15	65
Early & Midseason 2/	2,163	3,100	2,600	1,050	--	17	68
Valencias	1,454	2,100	800	600	--	13	60
Arizona, all	838	780	710	985	72	75	66
Navels & Misc. 2/	401	480	450	585	--	75	66
Valencias	437	300	260	400	--	74	66
Louisiana, all 2/	304	300	300	360	72	68	72
5 States 4/	93,593	110,510	99,720	103,195	74	72	76
Total Early & Midseason 5/	43,701	53,780	47,260	50,595	--	--	--
Total Valencias	49,892	56,730	52,460	52,600	--	--	--
TANGERINES:							
Florida	3,530	4,000	4,400	5,000	59	53	63
All oranges & tangerines:							
5 States 4/	97,123	114,510	104,120	108,195	--	--	--
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	25,760	33,000	30,200	24,200	60	63	66
Seedless	10,570	14,800	14,700	11,200	3/64	66	67
Other	15,190	18,200	15,500	13,000	3/58	61	65
Texas, all	18,624	23,200	11,300	6,500	65	12	39
Arizona, all	3,326	3,000	1,880	3,450	71	74	63
California, all	2,818	2,430	2,150	2,480	78	78	79
Desert Valleys	1,168	960	800	1,090	3/80	75	76
Other	1,650	1,470	1,350	1,390	3/80	80	80
4 States 4/	50,528	61,630	45,530	36,630	63	45	56
LEMONS:							
California 4/	13,164	12,870	10,010	10,400	76	63	77
LIMES:							
Florida 4/	158	170	200	260	66	82	72
July 1 forecast of 1950 crop Florida limes	---	---	---	300	--	--	--

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1947 and 1948, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1947, Calif. Navel & Miscellaneous oranges - 521; Valencias, 436; grapefruit, Desert Valleys -16; Fla. tangerines - 600; grapefruit, seedless - 2,400; other 1,300; Texas grapefruit - 2,300; Ariz. Navel & Miscellaneous oranges - 6; grapefruit - 944; 1948, Calif. Navel and Miscellaneous oranges, 490; Valencias, 391; grapefruit, Desert Valleys, 8; Ariz. grapefruit, 40. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Short-time average. 4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

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CHERRIES

State	Production 1/								
	Sweet varieties			Sour varieties			All varieties		
	Average 1939-48	1949	Indic. 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Indic. 1950	Average 1939-48	1949	Indic. 1950
	Tons			Tons			Tons		
N.Y.	2,230	2,900	2,900	17,510	17,500	28,100	19,740	20,400	31,000
Pa.	1,420	1,700	1,500	5,830	9,000	9,000	7,250	10,700	10,500
Ohio	504	370	480	2,693	1,910	2,810	3,197	2,280	3,290
Mich.	3,280	6,400	7,200	41,200	60,500	78,800	44,480	66,900	86,000
Wis.	---	---	---	12,460	11,600	17,300	12,460	11,600	17,300
5 Eastern States	7,434	11,370	12,080	79,693	100,510	136,010	87,127	111,880	148,090
Mont.	369	1,760	750	304	310	330	673	2,070	1,080
Idaho	2,337	4,100	1,350	594	630	570	2,931	4,730	1,920
Colo.	406	370	160	3,538	3,380	1,880	3,944	3,750	2,040
Utah	3,390	2,900	200	2,250	1,900	600	5,640	4,800	800
Wash.	25,360	39,000	16,800	4,740	3,000	3,800	30,100	42,000	20,600
Oreg.	19,810	34,200	18,000	2,165	2,800	2,000	21,975	37,000	20,000
Calif.	26,850	44,000	30,800	---	---	---	26,850	44,000	30,800
7 Western States	78,522	126,330	68,060	13,591	12,020	9,180	92,113	138,350	77,240
12 States	85,956	137,700	80,140	93,284	112,530	145,190	179,240	250,230	225,330

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

TUNG NUTS

State	Production					
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 1/
	Tons					
Ga.	800	1,100	1,800	900	800	1,000
Fla.	7,000	8,400	15,000	11,000	17,500	16,200
Ala.	700	1,140	1,600	800	900	1,200
Miss.	10,630	15,690	23,800	25,000	25,300	43,600
La. 2/	7,550	10,750	15,200	15,500	14,000	26,000
U. S.	26,680	37,080	57,400	53,200	58,500	88,000

1/ Revised.
2/ Includes small quantities of tung nuts produced in Texas.

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APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1939-48	1947	1948	1949	Indicated 1950
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
			Fresh basis		
APRICOTS:					
California	207,400	169,000	219,000	165,000	201,000
Washington	20,280	28,000	20,300	26,400	1,400
Utah	5,830	4,500	7,300	6,200	400
3 States	233,510	201,500	246,600	197,600	202,800
PLUMS:					
Michigan	4,280	4,000	3,500	6,100	5,400
California	76,300	74,000	67,000	2/ 90,000	81,000
PRUNES:					
Idaho	22,370	37,000	2/ 20,800	27,100	11,100
Washington, all	24,360	23,100	19,000	25,000	14,600
Eastern Washington	17,050	19,100	17,000	15,000	13,800
Western Washington	7,310	4,000	2,000	10,000	800
Oregon, all	77,770	34,400	2/ 48,800	2/107,000	19,500
Eastern Oregon	16,300	18,900	19,700	2/ 18,000	4,200
Western Oregon	61,470	15,500	2/ 29,100	89,000	15,300
			Dry basis 3/		
California	190,600	200,000	182,000	152,000	156,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1947, 1948, and 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1947 - Apricots, Washington, 1,960; Prunes, Western Oregon, 3,500; 1948 - Apricots, California, 26,000; Washington, 1,940; Utah, 500; Prunes, Idaho, 700; Eastern Washington, 1,100; Western Oregon, 9,900; California, 6,000 (dry basis); 1949 - Apricots, California, 5,000; Washington, 7,500; Utah, 350; Plums, Michigan, 800; California, 6,000; Prunes, Idaho, 3,900; Eastern Washington, 5,500; Western Washington, 2,000; Eastern Oregon, 1,500; Western Oregon, 26,800. 2/ Includes the following quantities harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage (tons): 1948 - Prunes, Idaho, 1,000; Western Oregon, 1,000; 1949 - Plums, California, 4,000; Prunes, Eastern Oregon, 1,500. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1939-48	1949	1950	Production 1/ Average 1939-48	1949	Indicated 1950
	Percent			Tons		
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	83	84	72	2/ 32,910	2/28,400	---
Not dried)				16,230	8,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	57	47	55	47,900	39,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	---	---	---	23,310	43,300	36,000
WALNUTS:						
California	---	---	---	59,590	78,000	59,000
Oregon	---	---	---	6,270	7,900	3,700
2 States	---	---	---	65,860	85,900	62,700
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	---	---	---	5,110	9,700	4,700
Washington	---	---	---	858	1,440	560
2 States	---	---	---	5,968	11,140	5,260
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	52	60	61	2,703	3,900	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1949, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Walnuts, Oregon, 300; Filberts, Oregon, 100. 2/ Dry basis.

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POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	182	149	130	305	450	450	56,252	67,050	58,500
N.Y., L.I.	61	54	51	257	230	340	15,805	12,420	17,340
N.Y., Up St.	122	76	69	136	240	230	15,881	18,240	15,870
Pa.	146	103	95	135	186	190	19,224	19,158	18,050
3 Eastern	511	382	345	211.9	305.9	318.1	107,161	116,868	109,760
Mich.	172	104	95	108	165	155	18,136	17,160	14,725
Wis.	142	80	75	95	170	170	12,894	13,600	12,750
Minn.	183	100	96	105	160	145	18,349	16,000	13,920
N.Dak.	151	109	109	125	170	150	18,665	18,530	16,350
S.Dak.	30	18	15	85	56	70	2,519	1,008	1,050
5 Central	677	411	390	107.5	161.3	150.8	70,564	66,298	58,795
Nebr.	71	52	50	154	170	165	10,731	8,840	8,250
Mont.	16	15	15	124	140	150	1,996	2,100	2,250
Idaho	153	144	147	239	240	255	36,548	34,560	37,485
Wyo.	13.4	11.0	10.5	167	170	185	2,204	1,870	1,942
Colo.	78	66	63	212	275	255	16,618	18,150	16,065
Utah	15.1	15.4	14.3	177	195	190	2,672	3,003	2,717
Nev.	2.6	1.8	1.8	196	190	200	518	342	360
Wash.	38	36	38	236	280	290	8,953	10,080	11,020
Oreg.	42	41	39	239	290	290	10,164	11,890	11,310
Calif. 1/	37	45	43	321	360	340	11,997	16,200	14,620
10 Western	466.3	427.2	421.6	219.7	250.6	251.5	102,401	107,035	106,019
TOTAL 18	1,654.8	1,220.2	1,156.6	172.0	237.8	237.4	280,126	290,201	274,574
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
N.H.	6.7	4.3	3.8	169	225	215	1,108	968	817
Vt.	10.6	6.1	5.1	142	185	185	1,479	1,128	944
Mass.	19.6	13.9	13.1	164	205	210	3,163	2,850	2,751
R.I.	6.0	5.8	5.1	206	200	240	1,231	1,160	1,224
Conn.	17.3	12.8	11.5	201	230	240	3,431	2,944	2,760
W.Va.	30	20	18	102	100	115	3,015	2,000	2,070
Ohio	72	38	39	119	165	165	8,174	6,270	6,435
Ind.	38	20	19	129	195	185	4,640	3,900	3,515
Ill.	26	10	9	88	100	100	2,214	1,000	900
Iowa	36	11	9	99	100	105	3,637	1,100	945
N.Mex.	3.5	3.0	2.0	80	82	80	279	246	160
TOT. 11 OTH. LATE	264.3	144.9	134.6	126.3	162.6	167.3	32,370	23,566	22,521
29 LATE STATES	1,919.1	1,365.1	1,291.2	166.1	229.8	230.1	312,497	313,767	297,095
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
N.J.	62	47	44	182	182	240	11,142	8,554	10,560
Del.	3.8	3.5	4.5	87	140	158	325	490	711
Md.	18.0	13.8	12.8	111	115	130	1,957	1,587	1,664
Va.	71	54	56	127	169	170	8,883	9,126	9,520
Ky.	41	30	27	89	91	101	3,616	2,730	2,727
Mo.	33	19	17	110	128	135	3,597	2,432	2,295
Kans.	20.6	11.6	12	94	96	105	1,920	1,114	1,260
Ariz.	4.4	4.3	4.8	222	295	325	1,072	1,268	1,560
TOTAL 8	252.4	183.2	178.1	130.6	149.0	170.1	32,512	27,301	30,297
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	2,171.5	1,548.3	1,469.3	161.9	220.3	222.8	345,009	341,068	327,392

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
N.C.	82	61	60	114	129	151	9,302	7,869	9,060
S.C.	24	15	18	107	110	106	2,563	1,650	1,908
Ga.	23	18	18	68	72	77	1,541	1,296	1,386
Fla.	30.6	23.0	25.7	136	236	214	4,150	5,428	5,500
Tenn.	39	25	23	82	90	98	3,190	2,250	2,254
Ala.	48	33	35	92	104	114	4,318	3,432	3,990
Miss.	24	16	15	68	70	70	1,658	1,120	1,050
Ark.	39	26	23	82	80	81	3,192	2,080	1,863
La.	42	21	20	58	59	65	2,446	1,239	1,300
Okla.	24	11	9.5	68	74	85	1,654	814	808
Texas	51	38	32	89	97	85	4,560	3,686	2,720
Calif. 1/	55	66	78	346	455	400	19,701	30,030	31,200
TOTAL 12 EARLY	482.7	353.0	357.2	122.4	172.5	176.5	58,275	60,894	63,039
TOTAL U. S.	2,654.2	1,901.3	1,826.5	154.6	211.4	213.8	403,284	401,962	390,431

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	16	16	17	140	150	160	2,176	2,400	2,720
Ind.	1.6	1.1	1.1	103	105	115	165	116	126
Ill.	3	2	2	86	90	95	258	180	190
Iowa	1.8	1.5	1.5	97	110	100	179	165	150
Mo.	8	6	6	94	95	105	735	570	630
Kans.	2.3	1.4	1.4	108	105	110	246	147	154
Del.	1.7	.9	1.1	122	120	120	207	108	132
Md.	8.9	9.0	9	154	150	150	1,369	1,350	1,350
Va.	29	24	26	116	120	130	3,380	2,880	3,380
N.C.	70	52	54	107	113	117	7,403	5,876	6,318
S.C.	56	48	60	94	100	97	5,318	4,800	5,820
Ga.	87	67	70	78	90	85	6,723	6,030	5,950
Fla.	17	14	15	66	70	70	1,120	980	1,050
Ky.	15	11	10	82	83	85	1,248	913	850
Tenn.	35	21	21	95	105	105	3,280	2,205	2,205
Ala.	70	55	57	78	83	85	5,519	4,565	4,845
Miss.	59	42	46	89	95	97	5,271	3,990	4,462
Ark.	21	14	14	81	93	95	1,712	1,302	1,330
La.	99	85	100	87	98	95	8,615	8,330	9,500
Okla.	9	6	5	64	75	70	592	450	350
Texas	61	55	55	84	105	92	5,119	5,775	5,060
Calif.	11	10	12	106	110	110	1,151	1,100	1,320
U.S.	683.3	541.9	584.1	90.8	100.1	99.1	61,786	54,232	57,892

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest: 1950	Yield per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield per acre: 1949	Yield per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	28	24	26	9.3	10.5	10.0	269	252	260
Mich.	84	77	102	8.6	9.6	8.0	733	743	816
Nebr.	61	38	57	12.2	14.7	12.5	740	559	712
Mont.	70	59	62	11.8	11.8	12.0	836	697	744
Idaho	68	60	89	15.2	17.8	15.0	1,037	1,067	1,335
Wyo.	36	28	34	11.7	14.5	11.5	430	406	391
Colo.	142	117	146	13.0	16.1	15.0	1,849	1,878	2,190
Utah	40	28	37	13.5	16.6	13.5	538	466	500
Calif.1/	131	134	202	16.4	18.8	18.0	2,149	2,519	3,636
Other States	113	122	169	12.0	13.2	11.5	1,357	1,610	1,942
U.S.	773	687	924	12.8	14.8	13.6	9,938	10,197	12,526

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest: 1950	Yield of cane per acre: Average 1939-48	Yield of cane per acre: 1949	Yield of cane per acre: Indicated 1950	Production: Average 1939-48	Production: 1949	Production: Indicated 1950
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	271.1	300	297	18.5	18.8	21.0	5,010	5,640	6,237
Fla.	29.8	37.7	40.0	30.5	30.7	34.0	904	1,156	1,360
Total	300.9	337.7	337.0	19.7	20.1	22.5	5,915	6,796	7,597

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1939-48	Acreage: Harvested: 1949	Acreage: For harvest 1950
	Thousand acres		
S.C.	3	2	2
Ga.	26	18	16
Fla.	11	9	8
Ala.	22	14	11
Miss.	20	14	11
La.	30	10	9
Tex.	3	2	2
U.S.	115	69	59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1939-48	July 1 1948	July 1 1949	July 1 1950
	Pounds			
Me.	19.3	19.8	20.0	20.7
N.H.	18.6	20.1	19.2	20.6
Vt.	20.3	21.1	21.3	21.0
Mass.	20.1	20.6	21.2	22.5
Conn.	19.7	19.2	19.0	20.6
N.Y.	23.3	24.5	24.2	25.0
N.J.	22.1	23.2	22.6	22.9
Pa.	21.0	21.8	22.1	22.9
N.Atl.	21.55	22.36	22.46	23.03
Ohio	19.6	20.9	20.9	21.2
Ind.	18.7	20.2	20.1	19.9
Ill.	18.8	19.1	20.6	20.6
Mich.	22.5	23.6	23.8	25.2
Wis.	23.4	25.0	24.5	24.9
E.N.Cent.	21.36	22.92	22.95	23.28
Minn.	20.9	21.9	23.1	23.8
Iowa	19.4	21.1	20.5	22.4
Mo.	14.2	15.6	17.2	16.6
N.Dak.	19.5	21.4	21.2	22.1
S.Dak.	17.1	18.3	17.9	19.0
Nebr.	18.2	19.1	18.9	19.5
Kans.	16.1	17.1	17.4	18.4
W.N.Cent.	18.09	19.30	19.66	20.61
Md.	17.9	18.8	19.0	18.8
Va.	14.8	17.8	16.3	17.2
W.Va.	15.2	16.3	16.2	16.3
N.C.	14.0	15.1	16.4	15.4
S.C.	11.9	12.5	12.8	12.6
Ga.	9.9	10.3	11.7	11.0
S.Atl.	13.86	15.35	15.27	15.22
Ky.	14.6	14.4	16.0	16.1
Tenn.	13.0	13.3	14.9	14.3
Ala.	10.0	10.4	11.5	10.8
Miss.	8.9	10.1	9.5	9.2
Ark.	10.6	11.8	11.1	11.3
Okla.	12.9	13.5	13.6	12.9
Tex.	10.1	9.8	10.5	10.6
S.Cent.	11.38	11.73	12.67	12.02
Mont.	20.1	21.9	20.6	21.7
Idaho	22.2	23.9	22.4	23.5
Wyo.	19.7	22.9	22.6	21.0
Colo.	18.6	19.0	22.0	20.7
Utah	20.4	23.4	21.5	22.7
Wash.	23.1	24.3	24.8	24.9
Oreg.	21.6	23.0	21.8	23.3
Calif.	21.6	22.6	22.2	22.4
West.	20.98	22.41	22.39	22.62
U.S.	17.95	19.15	19.40	19.71

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of June 1, 1950

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1950 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

JUNE EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during June		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During June		Total eggs produced Jan.-June incl.	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Thousands		Number		Millions			
Me.	1,851	2,057	1,464	1,692	27	35	208	241
N.H.	1,732	1,795	1,452	1,590	25	29	188	195
Vt.	655	721	1,731	1,860	11	13	80	88
Mass.	3,568	3,636	1,596	1,776	57	65	410	424
R.I.	386	408	1,620	1,755	6	7	44	48
Conn.	2,054	2,241	1,566	1,686	32	38	251	264
N.Y.	10,413	11,846	1,650	1,668	172	198	1,226	1,340
N.J.	7,335	8,162	1,644	1,650	121	135	855	896
Pa.	15,078	16,056	1,596	1,650	241	265	1,732	1,840
N.Atl.	43,072	46,922	1,607	1,673	692	785	4,994	5,336
Ohio	12,699	13,390	1,710	1,692	217	227	1,459	1,501
Ind.	11,676	11,572	1,659	1,680	194	194	1,300	1,314
Ill.	14,958	15,978	1,608	1,647	241	263	1,614	1,772
Mich.	8,176	8,504	1,647	1,707	135	145	900	993
Wis.	13,078	12,924	1,662	1,686	217	218	1,395	1,433
E.N.Cent.	60,587	62,368	1,657	1,679	1,004	1,047	6,668	7,013
Minn.	20,016	21,567	1,752	1,752	351	378	2,306	2,486
Iowa	22,670	24,905	1,680	1,734	381	432	2,561	2,784
Mo.	15,572	16,482	1,704	1,668	265	275	1,690	1,870
N.Dak.	3,238	3,366	1,704	1,716	55	58	314	330
S.Dak.	6,044	6,456	1,704	1,734	103	112	645	683
Nebr.	9,484	9,826	1,698	1,668	161	164	1,030	1,095
Kans.	10,820	11,058	1,665	1,626	180	180	1,141	1,236
W.N.Cent.	87,844	93,660	1,703	1,707	1,496	1,599	9,687	10,484
Del.	748	779	1,575	1,650	12	13	82	87
Md.	2,837	2,950	1,584	1,614	45	48	309	310
Va.	6,481	6,880	1,533	1,554	99	107	693	748
W.Va.	2,672	2,897	1,656	1,623	44	47	296	311
N.C.	6,830	6,910	1,413	1,374	97	95	625	622
S.C.	2,680	2,646	1,290	1,251	35	33	214	207
Ga.	5,016	5,034	1,263	1,206	63	61	400	409
Fla.	1,706	1,512	1,356	1,362	23	21	151	153
S.Atl.	28,970	29,608	1,443	1,435	418	425	2,770	2,847
Ky.	6,410	6,414	1,602	1,530	103	98	754	755
Tenn.	6,585	6,473	1,428	1,356	94	88	650	614
Ala.	4,829	5,036	1,296	1,230	63	62	376	386
Miss.	4,815	4,676	1,155	1,146	56	54	342	349
Ark.	4,646	4,960	1,335	1,344	62	67	374	405
La.	2,742	2,780	1,194	1,125	33	31	203	202
Okla.	6,953	7,386	1,590	1,500	111	111	728	777
Tex.	18,280	18,349	1,485	1,452	271	266	1,704	1,774
S.Cent.	55,260	56,074	1,435	1,386	793	777	5,131	5,262
Mont.	1,258	1,364	1,620	1,752	20	24	128	146
Idaho	1,363	1,535	1,683	1,734	23	27	155	176
Wyo.	560	558	1,782	1,752	10	10	56	59
Colo.	2,302	2,489	1,782	1,674	41	42	239	264
N.Mex.	692	730	1,590	1,338	11	10	70	72
Ariz.	435	438	1,356	1,425	6	6	46	45
Utah	2,443	2,420	1,635	1,635	40	40	237	277
Nev.	232	226	1,635	1,710	4	4	22	22
Wash.	3,680	3,975	1,755	1,764	65	70	424	464
Oreg.	2,234	2,283	1,737	1,740	39	40	265	275
Calif.	15,094	15,417	1,656	1,698	250	262	1,532	1,747
West.	30,293	31,435	1,680	1,702	509	535	3,174	3,547
U.S.	306,026	320,067	1,605	1,615	4,912	5,168	32,424	34,489